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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FC 1-56

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## WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION AT RECORD HIGH

World cotton production in 1955-56 is now estimated at 40.3 million bales (of 500 pounds gross weight), a new record high. The indicated 1955-56 production is 4 percent larger than the 1954-55 crop of 38.6 million bales and exceeds average production in the immediate postwar period 1945-49 by about 57 percent. The upward revision of 0.4 million bales from the 1955-56 estimate released last November was mainly a result of larger estimates for the United States, Syria, Mexico, Spain, and Tanganyika. These increases have more than offset lower production prospects caused mostly by adverse weather conditions in India, Pakistan, Egypt, Turkey, Argentina, and Nicaragua.

The United States crop (December estimate) is larger than in the previous season by almost 1.0 million bales or 7 percent, despite a 12 percent reduction in acreage harvested. Average yield of 416 pounds per acre is 22 percent higher than the previous record of 341 pounds reported last year. The estimate of area harvested in 1955-56 is slightly higher than indicated in October, but it is 2.4 million acres lower than in 1954-55. The area to be planted in 1956 is restricted to 17,437,000 acres compared with last year's allotment of 18,159,000 acres and actual plantings (July 1 acreage) of 17,489,000.

In non-communist foreign countries, 1955-56 cotton production is now estimated at 16.4 million bales. A reduction of about 0.3 million bales since the November report has resulted mainly from heavy rains and floods in India, Pakistan, Turkey, and Nicaragua, and late frosts, floods, or insect damage in some South and Central American countries. Unfavorable weather in these countries naturally has tended to lower the quality of the crop to some extent as well as the yield per acre. Despite these setbacks, 1955-56 cotton production in the foreign free world still is 3 percent above 1954-55 and 18 percent higher than in 1953-54. Substantial increases in yields over those in previous years have played an important role in this increased production, as has been the case in the United States. While cotton acreage has been cut in the United States, however, acreage in non-communist foreign countries has increased from 39.5 million acres in 1953-54 to 42.8 million in 1954-55 and 45.8 million in 1955-56.

Continent and country	Acreage				Production 2/										
	Average		1953		1954 3/		Average		1953		1954 3/		1955 3/		
	1935-39	1945-49	acres	1,000 acres	acres	1,000 acres	acres	1,000 acres	1935-39	1945-49	acres	1,000 acres	1953	1954 3/	1955 3/
NORTH AMERICA															
El Salvador.....	9:	35:	54:	76:	110:	5:	21:	57:	130						
Guatemala.....	-	8:	27:	39:	52:	2:	5:	27:	40:						
Mexico.....	725:	1,034:	1,860:	1,820:	2,765:	334:	577:	1,210:	1,780:						
Nicaragua.....	9:	11:	100:	190:	250:	5:	7:	109:	205:						
United States.....	27,788:	21,258:	24,341:	19,251:	16,882:	13,149:	12,104:	16,465:	13,696:						
British West Indies.....	20:	12:	13:	-	-	5:	4:	3:	-						
Haiti.....	-	37:	40:	50:	-	22:	10:	7:	8:						
Total 4/.....	28,642:	22,403:	26,442:	21,446:	20,131:	13,523:	12,730:	17,881:	15,825:						
EUROPE															
Bulgaria 5/.....	85:	82:	-	-	-	35:	20:	-	-						
Greece.....	168:	111:	220:	270:	410:	76:	52:	139:	190:						
Italy.....	56:	40:	124:	125:	-	21:	11:	35:	37:						
Rumania 5/.....	8:	102:	-	-	-	2:	-	-	-						
Spain.....	46:	130:	217:	267:	406:	10:	18:	82:	95:						
Yugoslavia.....	8:	-	18:	29:	35:	3:	-	5:	7:						
Total 4/.....	372:	511:	964:	1,086:	1,376:	147:	127:	366:	444:						
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....															
.....	5,087:	3,697:	-	-	-	3,430:	2,328:	-	-						
ASIA															
Aden.....	-	-	22:	41:	-	-	-	18:	18:						
Cyprus.....	11:	5:	13:	13:	-	3:	1:	3:	3:						
Iran.....	453:	239:	555:	620:	800:	171:	85:	240:	275:						
Iraq.....	53:	22:	51:	100:	100:	11:	5:	17:	31:						
Syria.....	85:	59:	370:	463:	500:	28:	32:	220:	365:						
Turkey.....	667:	645:	1,495:	1,440:	1,520:	249:	268:	638:	650:						
Afghanistan.....	-	-	100:	150:	-	49:	16:	60:	90:						
Burma.....	428:	178:	400:	450:	-	97:	32:	100:	110:						
China (incl. Manchuria).....	7,038:	5,831:	10,200:	9,600:	-	2,855:	1,939:	3,200:	3,100:						
French Indochina.....	36:	-	-	-	-	6:	2:	-	-						
India.....	6/ 24,204:	11,306:	17,027:	18,350:	19,000: 6/	5,348:	2,304:	3,730:	4,400:						
Korea 7/.....	564:	344:	305:	296:	-	198:	89:	75:	75:						
Indonesia.....	27:	-	-	-	-	9:	4:	2:	6:						
Pakistan.....	6/	2,965:	2,930:	3,185:	3,100:	6/	1,024:	1,215:	1,300:						
Thailand.....	16:	84:	100:	100:	-	7:	26:	39:	39:						
Total 4/.....	33,805:	21,827:	33,614:	34,873:	36,342:	9,038:	5,835:	9,566:	10,474:						

<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>									
Argentina.....	770:	962:	1,350:	1,300:	289:	427:	635:	520:	500
Brazil.....	5,562:	4,520:	4,000:	4,500:	1,956:	1,352:	1,465:	1,630:	1,800
Colombia.....	98:	-	200:	230:	23:	27:	92:	122:	110
Ecuador.....	40:	41:	36:	36:	13:	11:	12:	12:	15
Paraguay.....	111:	123:	150:	173:	40:	47:	62:	57:	-
Peru.....	428:	345:	531:	540:	379:	308:	475:	510:	495
Venezuela.....	50:	-	30:	40:	11:	11:	13:	14:	12
Total 4/.....	7,060:	6,177:	6,302:	6,825:	2,711:	2,184:	2,756:	2,867:	2,989
<b>AFRICA AND OCEANIA</b>									
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	439:	371:	652:	685:	248:	246:	400:	407:	400
Belgian Congo.....	874:	745:	900:	850:	172:	195:	240:	225:	-
Kenya.....	-	51:	95:	95:	13:	6:	14:	13:	-
Nyasaland.....	84:	-	85:	-	12:	8:	9:	12:	-
Tanganyika.....	-	-	190:	250:	50:	38:	42:	82:	100
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,324:	1,611:	1,739:	281:	227:	331:	250:	300
Canary Islands.....	-	2:	5:	-	-	1:	3:	-	-
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,367:	1,375:	1,639:	1,893:	1,456:	1,461:	1,598:	1,760
French Equatorial Africa.....	390:	-	700:	800:	41:	104:	140:	160:	-
French North Africa.....	1:	5:	28:	30:	8/	2:	15:	15:	-
French West Africa.....	-	-	-	-	28:	14:	35:	40:	-
Mozambique.....	-	557:	700:	710:	33:	104:	145:	125:	150
Nigeria.....	-	-	400:	-	36:	48:	135:	170:	180
Angola.....	73:	-	120:	150:	13:	24:	25:	30:	28
Southern Rhodesia.....	2:	5:	10:	8:	8/	2:	3:	2:	3
Union of South Africa.....	-	12:	60:	90:	2:	3:	20:	26:	-
Australia.....	53:	5:	9:	13:	11:	1:	4:	4:	-
Total 4/.....	6,176:	5,710:	7,153:	7,795:	2,840:	2,483:	3,031:	3,175:	3,439
World total 4/.....	81,142:	60,325:	80,475:	78,525:	31,689:	25,687:	39,100:	38,585:	40,260

1/ Years refer to crop years, beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for other figures not available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only, after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad and results of office research.

Communist countries have stepped up production in recent years, from 8.8 million bales in 1953-54 to an estimated 9.2 million bales in 1955-56, mostly in the Soviet Union and China. Information on cotton crops in these countries received in recent months is insufficient to justify any revision in the estimates used in the November report. Governments of communist countries are reported to have placed heavy emphasis on expansion of cotton production and have provided all the aid at their disposal to reach the higher goals included in state plans.

The sharp rise in foreign cotton production in recent years has resulted mainly from increased acreage. Between 1953 and 1955, acreage in foreign countries rose by about 6.8 million acres while that in the United States was reduced by 7.5 million. In the 2 years prior to 1954-55, cotton acreage in many of the major foreign-producing countries was restricted in favor of "grow-more-food" programs or was voluntarily reduced by farmers because of losses from severe price declines in 1952 and 1953. The sharp upturn in foreign cotton acreage since 1953 is attributed principally to five factors: (1) profits available from cotton growing that were much more attractive than those from most other crops; (2) completion of irrigation systems already under construction in several countries and expansion of old ones; (3) importance of cotton export trade as a means of earning foreign exchange; (4) availability of large surpluses of food grains (mostly wheat) on world markets that enabled some countries to divert land to cotton that otherwise would have been needed to grow food crops for local requirements; and (5) stability of world prices based partly on United States price support guarantees.

Efforts on the part of foreign growers to increase cotton production in recent years have been much more effective than they were a decade ago. Recent increases in production in some countries are being achieved through use of mechanized equipment, new irrigation systems, insecticides, improved seed, and better cultivation practices. With few exceptions, foreign cotton-growing countries are limited in areas of land not already in cultivation that are suitable for growing cotton without irrigation. Cotton acreage increases in recent years have resulted both from the use (after irrigation development) of land not formerly in cultivation and by diversion of land from other crops. New irrigation projects no doubt will eventually provide some additional acres for cotton that are not now in cultivation. However, nearly all foreign cotton-growing countries are deficit in food production and their food requirements are rising. Consequently, diversion of additional land from food crops to cotton on any significant scale is not likely under present cost-price relationships between cotton and alternative crops.

Further increases in cotton production are planned by many foreign governments and private interests with special emphasis on efforts to raise yields. Higher yields are being obtained also in food crops by irrigation and other means. For this reason, it appears that during the next few years foreign cotton-growing countries generally may be able to meet most of their rising food requirements with little, if any, diversion

of cotton land back to food crops. Over a longer period, however, increasing population, industrialization, and rising standards of living may necessitate new emphasis on food-production programs. Increasing food requirements should eventually gain priority over cotton for the limited areas of cultivable land and at an accelerated rate if cotton prices should decline further in relation to those of food crops.

Cotton mill industries are being expanded in nearly all foreign cotton-producing countries. Local consumption is absorbing increasing portions of the cotton produced in Pakistan, Turkey, and India, and to some extent in Brazil and Argentina. The countries that have substantially increased production for export are Mexico, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and countries in the Near East and Africa other than Egypt.

In order to bolster cotton production, some foreign governments have taken action to maintain price supports. The Egyptian Government has reduced export taxes and lowered the minimum guaranteed prices to growers. The latter action, however, is offset to some extent by reduced rents under the new land reform program. The Brazilian cruzeiro has been devalued and exchange rates applicable to export trade in cotton were manipulated to improve its competitive position. Somewhat similar action was taken by the Argentine Government through the use of special exchange rates to minimize any losses in terms of pesos, incurred from the Government's cotton buying and selling operations. The Turkish Government increased price support to growers for the 1955-56 crop cotton by an amount equivalent to about 2.5 United States cents per pound for Acala Grade 1. Prices to Turkish growers are supported through the medium of cotton cooperative organizations that pay prices to farmers somewhat above world prices and any losses to the cooperative are offset by cash grants from the Government.

The outlook for 1956-57 production in non-Communist foreign countries as a whole is for no further increase and possibly a slight decrease mostly as a result of the 20 to 25 percent decline in prices quoted for foreign growths on export markets in 1955. This price decline, together with continued uncertainty as to the magnitude and types of cotton export programs that may be undertaken in the United States next season, has caused a contraction of credits offered to foreign producers of cotton. On the other hand, investments in gins, farm implements, and new irrigation systems and a desire on the part of most governments to maintain cotton exports as a source of foreign exchange earnings will probably forestall any significant reduction in acreage this year. Governments of Communist countries will no doubt continue their efforts to increase cotton production as long as it can be absorbed within the Communist bloc or is needed to balance trade with Free World countries, especially in Europe.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and other FAS representatives abroad.





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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

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## WORLD COTTON EXPORTS HOLDING LAST YEAR'S LEVEL

World cotton exports in 1954-55, totaling 12.2 million bales (of 500 pounds gross), were down 6 percent from the postwar record of 13.1 million reported for the previous year and thus far in 1955-56 appear to be holding last year's level. The 1954-55 total is only 5 percent below the average of 12.9 million bales for the last 5 prewar years and is nearly equal to the average of 12.3 million for the 5 years prior to 1954-55.

World exports in 1954-55 may be considered as a healthy volume of trade in view of the fact that foreign buyers of cotton and cotton products were buying on a declining market and were reducing their inventories in anticipation of lower export prices of United States cotton. Their purchases in the current season will be gauged more closely with the rate of mill consumption since part of the uncertainty in regard to prices was removed by initiation on January 3 of the million-bale United States export program and by the fact that stocks of American-type cotton currently available for export from most foreign countries are depleted until new crops are harvested. This is particularly true of the upper grades and medium staples.

The rate of mill consumption in the principal countries (except Japan, Italy, and Belgium) that use imported cotton has recently turned upward following 4 to 6 months of decline in the middle of 1955. This development, together with depletion of exportable stocks of good quality American-type cotton in foreign countries, is reflected in price increases (reported on the Liverpool market) between November 7 and January 18, ranging from 0.83 United States cent a pound for Pakistani Punjab 289F SG, Fine, to 2.92 cents for Syrian SM 1-1/32 inch.

Exports of cotton from foreign Free World countries in 1954-55 were down by 700,000 bales from those of the previous year. United States exports were down more than 300,000 and exports from the Soviet Union are estimated to have increased by at least 200,000 bales (150,000 of it in exports to Western Europe-see table on page 3).

Export statistics for 10 of the major cotton exporting countries (including the United States) for the first 2 to 4 months of the current season indicate a world trade volume to date approximately equal to that of a year ago with a sharp decline in United States exports offset by

increases in exports from other countries. The countries reporting increased exports this year are Egypt, Greece, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Sudan, and Turkey. Exports from Brazil and Peru are down.

A comparison of supply figures (stocks, production, and expected imports) for 1955-56 in cotton exporting countries against those for 1954-55 indicates an increase of 3.4 million bales. In the United States the supply is up by 2.3 million running bales, in the Soviet Union it is probably up by 100,000 bales, and in foreign Free World countries the supply is about 1.0 million higher. In a rough separation of the foreign Free World total, by types, it appears that the increase in supply is divided almost equally between American type and Egyptian type (including Peruvian). This increase in American-type supply is less significant when the fact is considered that local consumption in those countries producing it is still rising and a large portion of current stocks are composed of low-grade cotton.

United States exports of 3.6 million bales (of 500 pounds gross weight) in 1954-55 were 8 percent lower than in 1953-54 and 14 percent below the average of 4.1 million for the 5-year periods 1945-49 and 1950-54. The United States share of world cotton trade last year represented only 29 percent of the total, compared with 30 percent in 1953-54 and 38 percent of the average for the 5 years prior to 1954-55.

In 1955-56 United States exports are expected to total around 2.5 million bales or roughly 20 percent of the prospective world total. This would include about 340,000 bales under Export-Import Bank loans and about 1.5 million under various foreign-aid programs if all the funds authorized for the current season are used. Cotton sold for export under these programs, except under Public Law 480, may be obtained from Government-owned stocks of 15/16 inch and shorter staples now being offered at competitive prices under a special million-bale export sales program.

A more detailed report on United States cotton export trade is now under preparation for early release.

In recent years, there has been a steady uptrend in world cotton consumption that has provided a firm base for maintaining world cotton trade at 12 to 13 million bales annually.

Increasing population, greater economic activity, and rising standards of living, especially in under-developed countries, have been largely responsible for the high level of world cotton trade and consumption. Associated with these developments have been reductions in foreign trade barriers and improvements in gold and dollar reserves of many importing countries. These factors provide a basis for anticipating a continuing high level of cotton trade and consumption. However, a slight downward trend in trade could result from the rapid expansion of mill industries in cotton producing countries, especially India, Pakistan, and Turkey. Thus far, this expansion generally has been reflected in greater consumer purchasing power and greater total use of cotton textiles. It may eventually lead to more tariff protection for the local industries and reduced export outlets for textiles from countries that use imported cotton.--By Charles H. Barber.

Table 1.--COTTON: World exports by countries of origin, 1948-54

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross weight)							
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1						
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 <u>1/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>							
Mexico.....	232	655	742	972	992	951	1,253
United States.....	4,961	6,004	4,280	5,711	3,181	3,914	3,585
Others.....	29	38	46	46	136	174	190
Total.....	5,222	6,697	5,068	6,729	4,309	5,039	5,028
<b>ASIA</b>							
India.....	254	206	146	123	292	103	209
Pakistan.....	677	854	1,039	919	1,273	893	647
Iran.....	16	29	105	35	115	161	207
Iraq..... <u>2/</u>	2	6	31	19	9	5	15
Turkey.....	129	209	349	261	433	377	233
Syria.....	5	33	106	169	174	183	322
Others <u>3/</u> .....	44	23	77	113	138	168	133
Total.....	1,127	1,360	1,853	1,639	2,434	1,890	1,766
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>							
Argentina.....	28	49	274	5	271	157	125
Brazil.....	955	598	697	354	145	1,412	1,020
Paraguay.....	27	48	55	49	43	57	42
Peru.....	216	264	321	307	398	361	330
Others.....	0	0	2	0	5	4	10
Total.....	1,226	959	1,349	715	862	1,991	1,527
<b>AFRICA</b>							
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	325	325	371	398	267	413	298
Angola.....	12	27	23	20	31	26	27
Belgian Congo.....	192	217	215	187	212	199	180
British East Africa.....	336	372	333	340	445	341	353
Egypt.....	1,692	1,640	1,532	908	1,727	1,485	1,081
French Equatorial Africa.....	110	108	120	108	170	98	160
French West Africa.....	4	11	5	15	13	4	18
Mozambique.....	103	120	112	140	148	180	140
Nigeria.....	36	60	75	45	95	137	140
Others.....	2	6	15	20	29	24	29
Total.....	2,812	2,886	2,801	2,181	3,137	2,907	2,426
Other countries <u>4/</u> .....	600	650	807	921	1,012	1,229	1,468
World total.....	10,987	12,552	11,878	12,185	11,754	13,056	12,215

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Calendar year. 3/ Mostly Burma. 4/ Mostly U.S.S.R.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Cotton Division. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attaches, results of office research, and other information.

Table 2.—UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination;  
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1951-54

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1						
	Averages		1951	1952	1953	1954	
	1935-39	1945-49					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	1/ 36	32	47	42	15	
Belgium.....	169	131	317	73	68	66	
Czechoslovakia.....	65	57	0	0	0	0	
Denmark.....	33	14	34	34	23	21	
Finland.....	35	21	33	4	10	13	
France.....	662	575	309	507	475	416	
Germany, Rep. of.....	511	340	447	241	339	350	
Italy.....	442	489	560	272	269	249	
Netherlands.....	107	131	197	79	104	95	
Norway.....	17	7	15	11	14	12	
Poland.....	180	69	0	0	0	0	
Portugal.....	36	2/	21	1	0	11	
Spain.....	108	69	203	77	167	197	
Sweden.....	115	12	100	36	43	51	
Switzerland.....	11	26	99	28	24	37	
United Kingdom.....	1,346	488	662	359	422	421	
Yugoslavia.....	17	47	122	86	40	103	
Other Europe.....	31	3/ 33	6	6	10	9	
Total Europe.....	3,885	2,545	3,157	1,861	2,100	2,066	
Canada.....	301	275	296	284	237	307	
Chile.....	9	20	35	1	27	10	
Colombia.....	20	24	53	35	7	2	
Cuba.....	11	16	20	12	20	19	
India.....	52	86	778	45	161	61	
China.....	117	401	0	0	0	0	
French Indochina.....	22	6	24	18	16	0	
Indonesia.....	2/	5	14	17	22	27	
Japan.....	1,142	585	1,095	691	1,005	678	
Korea, Rep. of.....	4/	5/ 48	55	41	96	170	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	4/	1	53	107	110	120	
Australia.....	9	7	50	11	45	52	
Other countries.....	21	46	6/ 81	7/ 58	8/ 68	9/ 73	
Total 500 lb. Bales	5,589	4,065	5,711	3,181	3,914	3,585	
Total Running Bales	5,300	3,917	5,519	3,048	3,761	3,447	

1/ 4-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Greece 21. 4/ If any, included in "Other countries." 5/ 3-year average. 6/ Mostly countries in Asia (35) and Africa (25). 7/ Israel 14, Republic of Philippines 16. 8/ Israel 12, Ethiopia 11, Hong Kong and Fr. Morocco 9 each. 9/ Israel 20, Fr. Morocco 11 and Ethiopia 9.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 3.—BRAZIL: Exports of cotton by countries of destination  
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1951-54

Country of destination	(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Averages		1951	1952	1953	1954
	1935-39	1945-49				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Canada.....	4	<u>1</u> / 20	0	<u>2</u> /	18	4
Belgium.....	30	71	<u>2</u> /	0	54	27
Czechoslovakia.....	0	8	0	0	4	1
Finland.....	2	10	15	0	0	0
France.....	90	64	47	4	142	27
Germany, Rep. of.....	286	1	59	4	238	169
Italy.....	39	111	3	0	120	68
Netherlands.....	33	43	1	0	64	52
Norway.....	1	5	0	0	2	<u>2</u> /
Poland.....	17	49	3	0	2	19
Portugal.....	26	11	5	2	12	14
Spain.....	3	136	4	30	65	91
Sweden.....	5	49	4	<u>2</u> /	28	9
United Kingdom.....	241	337	108	69	225	95
Yugoslavia.....	0	<u>3</u> / 8	0	0	9	28
China.....	82	79	32	0	42	28
Hong Kong.....	0	<u>4</u> / 2	0	0	63	19
India.....	0	8	0	0	2	0
Japan.....	242	1	55	25	248	212
Chile.....	0	12	2	9	12	2
Colombia.....	1	18	0	0	2	<u>2</u> /
Uruguay.....	0	7	<u>2</u> /	1	17	18
Australia.....	0	26	8	0	9	1
Other countries.....	10	40	1	1	34	13
Total.....	1,112	1,116	347	145	1,412	<u>5</u> / 897

1/ 4-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ 3-year average. 5/ Total tentatively revised to 1,020,000 bales but country breakdown not yet available.

Source: Comercio Exterior do Brazil; Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 4.—EGYPT: Exports of cotton by countries of destination;  
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1951-54

Country of destination	(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Averages		1951	1952	1953	1954	
	1935-39	1945-49					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	<u>1/</u> 23.7	<u>2/</u> 17.0	9.5	34.4	24.7	23.1	
Belgium.....	17.0	17.0	6.8	21.8	22.8	18.2	
Czechoslovakia.....	49.9	52.5	36.6	58.6	52.8	54.0	
Denmark.....	<u>2/</u> 238.7	<u>1/</u> 161.9	0	2.0	4.2	2.4	
France.....	238.7	161.9	112.6	291.2	210.3	140.9	
Germany, Rep. of.....	147.2	<u>2/</u> 147.2	69.5	127.6	136.7	87.5	
Hungary.....	18.3	<u>2/</u> 18.3	22.9	26.8	24.9	33.9	
Italy.....	105.2	163.8	112.7	170.1	124.5	79.4	
Netherlands.....	5.5	<u>1/</u> 39.5	10.0	47.2	25.8	21.1	
Poland.....	31.8	16.2	8.0	27.2	4.6	36.5	
Portugal.....	8.7	<u>1/</u> 5.1	.9	4.0	5.7	3.4	
Rumania.....	<u>3/</u> 47.7	<u>2/</u> 47.7	34.9	4.6	8.3	12.2	
Spain.....	25.1	25.4	62.2	66.4	41.8	33.8	
Sweden.....	12.8	17.0	2.0	17.7	7.9	3.4	
Switzerland.....	71.5	33.4	28.1	67.5	67.6	48.0	
United Kingdom.....	592.3	367.5	68.3	77.7	206.7	65.2	
Yugoslavia.....	<u>2/</u> 24.2	<u>2/</u> 24.2	2.0	17.6	15.0	14.3	
Australia.....	<u>2/</u> 24.2	<u>2/</u> 6.5	9.3	16.3	7.3	1.4	
China.....	24.2	<u>2/</u> 24.2	16.5	60.9	52.0	35.5	
India.....	98.8	255.8	110.9	213.7	217.3	129.0	
Japan.....	143.4	<u>2/</u> 143.4	40.3	84.6	88.4	74.4	
Canada.....	8.2	<u>2/</u> 8.2	.3	28.5	6.6	0	
United States.....	49.5	89.1	92.3	84.4	68.9	65.8	
Soviet Union.....	<u>2/</u> 22.0	<u>1/</u> 129.4	38.5	104.2	0	60.9	
Other countries.....	22.0	66.6	13.2	72.2	60.2	37.0	
Total.....	1,742.3	1,450.9	908.3	1,727.2	1,485.0	1,081.3	

1/ 3-year average. 2/ Included in "Other countries." 3/ 4-year average.

Source: Monthly Summary of the Foreign Trade of Egypt, Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 5.—INDIA: Exports of cotton by countries of destination; averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1951-54

Country of destination	(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Averages		1951	1952	1953	1954	
	1935-39	1945-49					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium.....	147	67	4	17	2	12	
France.....	156	173	11	19	7	13	
Germany, Rep. of.....	138	1/ 8	8	17	4	11	
Italy.....	91	11	4	13	2	5	
Netherlands.....	33	19	3	20	7	9	
United Kingdom.....	394	75	6	17	14	37	
United States.....	77	90	9	36	10	15	
Japan.....	1,232	1/ 51	72	143	56	88	
Australia.....	2/ 10	12	2/	2	1	2	
Other countries.....	4/ 381	62	6	8	0	17	
Total.....	2,659	568	123	292	103	209	

1/ 3-year average. 2/ 4-year average. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes China 244, Poland 25, Korea 21, French Indochina 18.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India; Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 6.—MEXICO: Direct exports of cotton by countries of destination; annual 1949-54

Country of destination	(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Calendar years		Crop years 1/				
	1949	1950	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium.....	1	3	5	5	14	23	
Canada.....	8	2	6	3	2/	3	
France.....	2/	3	123	1	2	2	
Germany, Rep. of.....	2/	0	7	6	24	20	
Netherlands.....	0	0	1	4	43	20	
Spain.....	0	0	2/	6	16	4	
United Kingdom.....	0	0	0	9	22	15	
Japan.....	0	2/	25	184	330	274	
United States 3/.....	531	709	778	741	483	879	
Other countries.....	1	0	27	33	17	13	
Total.....	541	717	972	992	951	1,253	

1/ August-July. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Mostly for transshipment. Under the United States import quota only 18,500 bales can enter annually for consumption.

Source: Anuario Estadística del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanas, Revista de Estadística, Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 7.--MEXICO: Transshipments of cotton 1/; annual 1949-54

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
Belgium.....	157	132	42	108	84	122
Finland.....	<u>2</u> /	<u>4</u>	9	18	4	3
France.....	5	34	220	8	5	15
Germany, Rep. of.....	16	35	40	82	67	129
Italy.....	55	57	63	18	8	20
Netherlands.....	24	22	23	80	52	105
Spain.....	53	22	101	48	35	5
Sweden.....	7	33	24	15	12	24
Switzerland.....	14	51	14	15	15	23
United Kingdom.....	5	171	123	61	63	121
Yugoslavia.....	16	<u>2</u> /	1	<u>2</u> /	0	0
India.....	26	8	6	3	<u>3</u> /	2
Japan.....	12	331	211	387	328	337
Other countries.....	37	<u>4</u> / 59	36	39	25	33
Total.....	427	959	913	882	698	939

1/ Includes linters, waste, gin sweepings and hull fibers but does not include transshipments to Canada by railroad and exports direct from Mexican ports to other destinations. 2/ If any, included in "Other countries". 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Canada 22 (boat shipments only).

Compiled from official records of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 8.—PAKISTAN: Exports of cotton by countries of destination; annual 1949-54

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1						
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium.....	8	6	1/	27	15	16	
Czechoslovakia.....	18	7	10	0	0	0	
France.....	103	75	60	80	72	48	
Germany, Rep. of.....	29	38	26	89	32	21	
Italy.....	36	90	59	52	62	32	
Netherlands.....	12	8	1	9	3	3	
Poland.....	27	34	52	0	0	0	
Spain.....	23	44	19	48	9	1/	
Sweden.....	2	15	1/	15	10	8	
United Kingdom.....	51	102	67	103	88	64	
Yugoslavia.....	21	1	0	0	0	0	
Australia.....	20	51	8	26	35	23	
French India.....	29	21	6	10	19	3	
Hong Kong.....	197	119	66	101	97	72	
China.....	39	109	301	97	153	103	
India.....	2	1/	1/	0	0	0	
Japan.....	123	281	234	517	262	231	
United States.....	3	3	1/	9	12	12	
U.S.S.R.....	86	0	0	63	0	0	
Other countries.....	25	35	10	27	24	11	
Total.....	854	1,039	919	1,273	893	647	

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Government of Pakistan—Ministry of Commerce and Education; Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 9.--PERU: Exports of cotton by countries of destination;  
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1951-54

Country of destination	(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Averages						
	1935-39	1945-49	1951	1952	1953	1954	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium.....	14.2	25.4	26.3	47.5	44.2	47.0	
Denmark.....	.8	1/ 1.7	7.4	49.8	6.7	8.5	
France.....	9.0	5.9	55.5	24.6	25.4	24.9	
Germany, Republic of	78.3	2.5	6.8	30.2	43.3	35.7	
Italy.....	5.2	14.9	2.0	2.6	2.4	4.1	
Netherlands.....	13.7	10.3	6.0	24.8	26.8	16.5	
Switzerland.....	.6	21.6	6.5	6.3	5.6	12.1	
United Kingdom.....	169.4	83.7	94.3	74.2	104.4	44.7	
United States.....	1.6	25.8	11.7	14.6	8.4	22.4	
India.....	2.7	28.4	2.6	3.5	.3	6.3	
Japan.....	29.6	.2	5.3	16.6	12.7	15.0	
Argentina.....	.3	6.8	8.5	6.6	14.0	3.4	
Chile.....	8.5	28.3	48.1	71.9	33.3	71.5	
Colombia.....	.4	29.4	11.7	39.1	20.6	5.5	
Other countries.....	3.5	16.4	14.5	25.3	13.0	12.5	
Total.....	337.8	301.3	307.2	397.6	361.1	330.1	

1/ 2-year average.

Source: Algodon, Agricultural Attaches, and other United States  
representatives abroad.

Table 10.--ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN: Exports of cotton by countries of destination; averages 1934-38 and 1945-49; annual 1951-54

Country of destination	(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Averages		1951	1952	1953	1954
	1934-38	1945-49				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
France.....	16	2	16	36	29	27
Germany, Rep. of.....	5	1/	1	21	20	20
Italy.....	9	1	10	11	35	40
United Kingdom.....	161	202	305	113	256	113
India.....	2/ 47	2/ 67	2/ 43	2/ 69	37	68
Japan.....	3/ 8	4/	5	3	1	2
Other countries.....	12	15	5/ 18	14	6/ 35	7/ 28
Total.....	258	287	398	267	413	298

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Pakistan. 3/ 4-year average. 4/ If any, included in "Other countries." 5/ Hong Kong. 6/ Belgium 11, United States 10. 7/ Czechoslovakia 6, Belgium 4.

Source: Foreign Trade and Internal Statistics; Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 11.--TURKEY: Exports of cotton by countries of destination; average 1933-37; annual 1950-54

Country of destination	(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	1933-37					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	4	2	7	1/	10
Czechoslovakia.....	1	27	20	25	30	16
Finland.....	0	7	0	8	15	2
France.....	1/	25	61	74	41	67
Germany, Rep. of.....	43	167	131	116	26	53
Hungary.....	0	11	16	31	19	9
Italy.....	11	34	9	122	53	23
Netherlands.....	0	4	1	7	0	1/
Poland.....	2	3	2	7	31	6
Sweden.....	0	1/	0	4	0	0
United Kingdom.....	1/	32	9	3	2	1/
Yugoslavia.....	0	0	0	18	57	21
Japan.....	9	16	1	0	52	1
Other countries.....	3	19	9	11	2/ 51	25
Total.....	69	349	261	433	377	233

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Israel 25.

Source: Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur; Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 12.--BELGIUM: Imports of cotton from major countries of origin; averages 1934-38 and 1945-49; annual 1951-1954 (Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Averages		1951	1952	1953	1954
	1934-38	1945-49				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	<u>2/</u> 1	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>	23	27	25
Belgian Congo.....	120	85	75	57	72	71
Brazil.....	26	32	1	<u>3/</u>	36	21
Egypt.....	17	12	7	16	25	15
Guatemala.....	<u>3/</u>	0	0	0	1	8
India <u>5/</u> .....	154	48	2	44	22	32
Mexico.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>2/</u> 25	14	64	54	82
Nicaragua.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>6/</u>	0	3	6	15
Paraguay.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>	1	5	10	17
Peru.....	8	18	22	30	27	27
Soviet Union.....	4	<u>2/</u> 1	0	0	29	9
Syria.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>6/</u>	1	5	4	11
Turkey.....	<u>3/</u>	<u>2/</u> 10	1	2	1	9
United States.....	145	130	310	114	101	86
Other countries.....	31	1	2	14	49	23
Total.....	506	362	436	377	464	451

1/ Calendar years only available data. 2/ 2-year average. 3/ If any, included in "Other countries." 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Includes Pakistan. 6/ 1949-50 only, Nicaragua 2 and Syria 5.

Source: Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce avec les Pays Etrangers; Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Extérieur; reports from Agricultural Attaches, and other U. S. representatives abroad.

Table 13.--CANADA: Imports of cotton from major countries of origin; averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1951-54

Country of origin	(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Averages		1951	1952	1953	1954
	1935-39	1945-49				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	1/	16	0	2/	17	5
Egypt.....	8	1	2/	27	13	0
India.....	2	3/ 3	2	4	1	1
Mexico.....	1/	79	32	30	4	19
Peru.....	1/	2/	2/	2/	2/	1
United States.....	321	295	311	297	244	324
Other countries.....	3	1	0	4/ 16	6	5/ 8
Total.....	334	395	345	374	285	358

1/ If any, included in "Other countries". 2/ Less than 500 bales.

3/ Includes Pakistan. 4/ Argentina 15. 5/ Guatemala 4.

Source: Cotton Institute of Canada.

Table 14.--FRANCE: Imports of cotton from major countries of origin; averages 1935-39; annual 1950-54

Country of origin	(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	1935-39					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan:	1/	0	0	13	29	31
Brazil and Argentina:	2/ 90	112	84	8	120	70
E. Equatorial Africa:	22	0	0	1/	1/	1/
Egypt.....	243	109	129	301	205	146
French Colonies.....	36	127	151	152	157	194
Greece.....	1/	0	0	1	15	18
India and Pakistan...:	3/ 194	99	70	92	83	53
Mexico.....	1/	29	201	9	4	13
Peru.....	4/ 9	10	5/ 50	5/ 37	26	29
Turkey.....	1/	68	6/ 168	6/ 145	6/ 166	6/ 275
United States.....	669	469	353	523	451	443
U.S.S.R.....	1/	0	0	1/	25	39
Other countries.....	27	0	0	3	33	24
Total.....	1,290	1,023	1,206	1,284	1,314	1,335

1/ If any, included in "Other countries". 2/ Brazil. 3/ British India.

4/ 4-year average. 5/ Peru and Paraguay. 6/ Turkey, Uganda, Iran, and Syria.

Source: Ministry of Industry and Commerce; Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 15.--FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY: Imports of cotton from major countries of origin; average 1934-38; annual 1950-54

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1						
	Average	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	
	1934-38						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	1/	2/	3	9	23	10	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan:	1/	4	1	28	26	17	
Argentina.....	49	3	2/	8	11	6	
Belgian Congo.....	13	4	37	76	42	26	
Brazil.....	285	26	65	1	214	193	
British East Africa..	1/	22	35	57	39	45	
Egypt.....	174	86	58	127	128	93	
El Salvador.....	1/	1/	2/	21	8	6	
Guatemala.....	1/	0	0	0	2/	17	
India.....	118	2	4	23	7	8	
Iran.....	3/ 21	28	11	38	31	33	
Mexico.....	1/	11	19	86	89	140	
Nicaragua.....	1/	2/	1	27	55	62	
Pakistan.....	1/	40	30	92	35	19	
Peru.....	83	20	9	32	55	51	
Syria.....	1/	1	3	39	39	31	
Turkey.....	48	173	131	134	67	54	
United States.....	301	492	466	276	377	381	
Other countries.....	83	18	11	10	18	19	
Total.....	1,175	930	884	1,084	1,264	1,211	

1/ If any, included in "Other countries." 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ 4-year average.

Source: Der Auswartige Handel Deutschland and Monathliche Nachweise uber den Auswartigen Handel; Agricultural Attaches, and United States representatives abroad.

Table 16.--INDIA: Imports of cotton by countries of origin;  
average 1945-49; annual 1950-54

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1						
	Average	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	
	: 1945-49 :	: 1950 :	: 1951 :	: 1952 :	: 1953 :	: 1954 :	
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
	: bales :	: bales :	: bales :	: bales :	: bales :	: bales :	: bales :
Brazil.....	7	1/	1/	1/	0	0	0
Egypt.....	249	220	116	204	221	115	115
Kenya.....	157	177	95	195	143	203	203
Pakistan.....	2/ 132	4	3/	1/	0	0	0
Peru.....	13	10	10	4	3/	3	3
Sudan.....	30	79	44	63	43	60	60
Tanganyika.....	25	16	11	7	2	15	15
United States.....	71	298	746	77	148	87	87
Other countries.....	16	3	4	13	8	7	7
Total.....	4/ 648	807	1,026	563	565	490	490

1/ If any, included in "Other countries." 2/ 3-year average. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Figures do not add to total because of Pakistan's 3-year average.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India, Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 17.--ITALY: Imports of cotton from major countries of origin;  
averages 1934-38 and 1945-49; annual 1951-54

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1						
	Averages		1951	1952	1953	1954	
	: 1934-38 :	: 1945-49 :	: 1951 :	: 1952 :	: 1953 :	: 1954 :	
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
	: bales :	: bales :	: bales :	: bales :	: bales :	: bales :	: bales :
Brazil.....	24	100	3	1/	92	81	81
Egypt.....	126	142	101	172	118	77	77
India.....	92	33	13	14	4	5	5
Iran.....	1/	1/	1/	3	5	22	22
Mexico.....	2/ 1	17	30	13	6	12	12
Pakistan.....	3/	3/	48	34	62	29	29
Peru.....	4/ 3	8	1	1	3	1	1
Sudan.....	1/	1/	1/	10	31	27	27
Syria.....	5/ 1	5/ 1	1/	12	13	29	29
Turkey.....	2/ 14	1/	7	87	97	23	23
United States.....	416	457	594	390	233	251	251
U. S. S. R.....	1/	1/	1/	1/	16	43	43
Other countries.....	27	33	46	37	55	55	55
Total.....	704	791	843	773	735	655	655

1/ If any, included in "Other countries." 2/ Calendar years prior to 1937-38.  
3/ Included in India. 4/ Calendar years prior to 1936-37. 5/ 2-year average.

Source: Statistica del Commercio con L'Estero, Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 18.—JAPAN: Imports of cotton from major countries of origin;  
average 1935-39; annual 1950-54

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1						
	Average	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	
	1935-39						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	1/	0	2/	6	17	15	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan:	1/	3	2/	12	1	2	
Argentina.....	1/	59	3	46	80	14	
Brazil.....	203	78	45	30	210	245	
British East Africa :	66	10	22	31	21	10	
Burma.....	1/	16	23	47	49	36	
Egypt.....	140	59	42	85	93	76	
El Salvador.....	1/	0	0	0	12	23	
India.....	1,251	38	47	172	68	83	
Iran.....	1/	5	2/	19	62	26	
Mexico.....	1/	235	148	503	476	489	
Nicaragua.....	1/	7	1/	8	22	25	
Pakistan.....	3/	380	233	439	311	207	
Paraguay.....	1/	16	0	11	2	9	
Peru.....	1/	9	7	20	12	17	
Turkey.....	4/ 7	24	1	1/	49	1	
United States.....	1,127	992	1,064	625	942	753	
Other countries.....	5/ 383	21	6	1	4	6	
Total.....	3,177	1,952	1,641	2,055	2,431	2,037	

1/ If any, included in "Other countries." 2/ Less than 500 bales.  
3/ Included in India. 4/ 4-year average. 5/ China 232.

Source: All Japan Cotton Spinners Association.

Table 19.—NETHERLANDS: Imports of cotton from major countries of origin; average 1935-39; annual 1950-54

Country of origin	(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Average : 1/1935-39:	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	
	: 1,000 : : bales	: 1,000 : : bales	: 1,000 : : bales	: 1,000 : : bales	: 1,000 : : bales	: 1,000 : : bales	: 1,000 : : bales
Argentina.....	7	10	2/	7	17	9	
Belgian Congo.....	28	5	25	42	37	36	
Brazil.....	23	8	12	2/	14	12	
Egypt.....	5	21	7	21	22	20	
India & Pakistan....	39	12	3	22	13	6	
Mexico.....	3/	14	6	75	82	109	
Peru.....	9	5	3	16	15	13	
United States.....	96	167	181	76	99	100	
Other countries.....	28 :4/	30	7 :5/	37 :6/	39 :7/	36	
Total.....	235	272	244	296	338	341	

1/ Calendar years. 2/ If any, included in "Other countries". 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Mostly from Belgian Congo. 5/ Includes 13,000 bales from British East Africa; Nicaragua 7,000 and Paraguay 5,000. 6/ Includes 9,000 bales from Burma; Nicaragua 7,000 and Soviet Union 5,000. 7/ Includes 12,000 bales from Nicaragua and Soviet Union 8,000.

Source: Economisch Instituut Voor De Textiel Industrie; Agricultural Attaches other United States representatives abroad.

Table 20.—SPAIN: Imports of cotton from major countries of origin; annual 1935, 1949-54.

Country of origin	(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	1935 1/	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	: 1,000 : : bales	: 1,000 : : bales	: 1,000 : : bales	: 1,000 : : bales	: 1,000 : : bales	: 1,000 : : bales	: 1,000 : : bales
Argentina.....	21	1	26	3	1	2	0
Brazil.....	0	89	15	9	34	57	78
Egypt.....	109	20	48	56	77	59	44
India & Pakistan..	50	23	55	20	36	15	0
Iran.....	2/	5	8	1	5	8	0
Syria.....	2/	2/	3/	6	6	4	0
Turkey.....	0	1	7	3/	2	2	2
United States 4/..	255	103	79	287	139	198	206
Other countries...	12	9	3	4	6	3	0
Total.....	447	251	241	386	306	348	330

1/ Calendar year. Last available figures prior to Spanish Civil War. 2/ If any, included in "Other countries". 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes imports of Mexican cotton which may be estimated by reference to Tables 2, 6, and 7, for exports of United States and Mexican cotton to Spain.

Source: Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 21.--UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of cotton by countries of origin;  
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1951-54

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1						
	Averages		1951	1952	1953	1954	
	1935-39	1945-49					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan....	143	195	308	127	225	117	
Argentina.....	43	4	2	95	48	37	
Belgian Congo.....	1/	69	42	29	28	8	
Brazil.....	240	333	152	69	207	131	
British East Africa....	35	65	133	107	83	37	
British West Africa....	26	33	53	94	127	123	
Egypt.....	617	379	72	72	210	69	
El Salvador.....	0 :2/	6	4	3	16	11	
India and Pakistan.....	416	125	77	120	102	89	
Iran.....	0 :2/	1	0	2	11	15	
Mexico.....	1/	:2/ 5	102	59	17	41	
Nicaragua.....	0 :2/	4	3	2	11	9	
Peru.....	184	81	119	77	98	50	
Syria.....	1/	:2/ 12	50	46	31	49	
Turkey.....	1/	:2/ 19	5	19	2	0	
United States.....	1,348	487	681	366	451	530	
U. S. S. R.....	1/	:3/ 36	1/	0	22	103	
Other countries.....	76	6	15	29	63 :4/	70	
Total.....	3,128 :2/	1,830	1,818	1,316	1,752	1,489	

1/ If any, included in "Other countries." 2/ 1949-50 only available data. Total does not add because of these 1-year figures. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Aden 15 and Netherlands 14.

Source: Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom and the Raw Cotton Commission.

Table 22.--UNITED STATES: Imports of cotton by countries of origin; averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1951-1954

Country of origin	(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Averages		1951	1952	1953	1954	
	1935-39	1945-49					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan:	1/	2/ 4	3/	1	7	3	
Brazil.....	3	1	0	0	2	1	
China.....	2/ 31	4/ 3/	0	0	0	0	
Egypt.....	63	103	37	117	77	5/ 73	
India.....	67	103	12	36	18	17	
Mexico.....	23	19	21	19	17	20	
Pakistan.....	6/	7/ 12	3/	8	14	11	
Peru.....	1	23	9	15	8	22	
U.S.S.R.....	4/ 5	7/ 1	0	0	1	1	
Others.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Total 8/.....	9/ 185	9/ 260	79	196	145	150	

1/ Included with Egypt prior to 1942. 2/ 4-year average. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ 2-year average. 5/ Includes 460 bales transshipped via Italy. 6/ Included with India prior to partition in 1947. 7/ 3-year average. 8/ Includes small quantities which are reexported each year. 9/ Total does not add because of 2, 3, or 4-year averages.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 23.--UNITED STATES: Cotton import quotas and cotton imports in most recent quota year

Type of cotton	(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)			
	Quota year	Kind of:	Amount of:	Imports in
	beginning	quota	quota	quota year
				1/
			1,000	1,000
			bales	bales
Egyptian type: 2/				
Cotton, 1-1/8 inches or more				
but less than 1-11/16 inches.....	Feb. 1, 1954	Global	95	86
Asiatic type:				
Cotton, harsh or rough of less				
than 3/4 inch.....	Sept. 20, 1954	Global	146	28
Upland type:				
Cotton, under 1-1/8 inches other				
than rough or harsh under 3/4				
inch.....	Sept. 20, 1954	Country:	30	21

1/ Imports are for quota year as indicated, and do not coincide with imports for August-July marketing year, shown in Table 22.

2/ Imports of cotton 1-11/16 inches or more, averaging 13,000 bales during 5 quota years 1950-54, are not subject to quota restrictions.

Source: United States Customs Bureau.

Table 24.—FINLAND: Imports of cotton from major countries of origin;  
annual 1949-54

Country of origin	(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	11	10	23	0	0	0
Egypt.....	9	2	2	4	3	3
Mexico.....	0	3	6	23	4	3
Pakistan..... <sup>1/</sup>	7	<sup>1/</sup> 19	3	0	0	0
Turkey.....	5	8	<sup>2/</sup>	9	12	<sup>2/</sup>
United States.....	6	2	33	7	7	12
U. S. S. R.....	0	0	0	20	41	44
Other countries.....	5	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	43	44	67	63	67	62

<sup>1/</sup> Includes India, <sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 bales.

Source: Association of Finnish Cotton Mills.

Table 25.—Cotton: Imports into the Free World  
Countries from the U.S.S.R.; annual 1951-54

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)				
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1			
	1951	1952	1953	1954
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
Austria.....	0	0	1	5
Belgium.....	0	0	29	9
Denmark.....	0	0	3	2
Finland.....	0	20	41	44
France.....	0	0	25	39
Germany, Federal Republic.....	0	0	<u>1/</u>	6
Italy.....	0	0	16	43
Netherlands.....	0	0	5	8
Norway.....	0	0	0	1
Sweden.....	0	0	0	14
Switzerland.....	1	<u>1/</u>	1	1
United Kingdom.....	0	0	22	103
United States.....	0	0	1	1
Yugoslavia.....	0	0	0	5
Other countries.....	0	0	<u>1/</u> <u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 1
Total Free World.....	1	20	144	282

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Union of South Africa and Canada.

3/ Japan and India.

Source: Reports from Importing countries, Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 26.—COTTON: Exports from the Free World to Communist countries;  
1934-38 average; annual 1953-54 and 1954-55  
Year beginning August 1

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)									
Export country	Czechoslovakia	Poland	Hungary	Rumania	Bulgaria	East Germany	U.S.S.R.	China	Total
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Egypt	60	39	18	39	3/	4/	172	3/	349
1953-54:	53	5	25	8	1	10	10	0	154
1954-55:	54	36	34	12	0	10	61	36	243
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953-54:	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	153	158
1954-55:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	103
Turkey	1	2	0	2	0	43	0	0	48
1953-54:	30	31	19	0	0	0	0	0	80
1954-55:	16	6	9	1	0	1	0	0	33
Iran 5/	6/	0	0	0	0	2/	15	2/	96
1953-54:	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	20
1954-55:	1	0	6/	0	0	0	0	0	8
Brazil	0	17	0	0	0	331	0	50	398
1953-54:	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	42	48
1954-55:	1	19	2	0	0	0	0	28	50
United States	65	224	7/	2	2	579	2/	29	958
1953-54:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1954-55:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others 8/1934-38:9/	4	2/	6/	0	0	29	0	10/	43
1953-54:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1954-55:	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	6/	12
Total	130	287	20	43	2	1,169	110	131	1,892
1953-54:	90	40	48	8	6	10	12	247	461
1954-55:	78	64	48	13	0	11	68	167	449

1/ 1934-38 average figures are for all Germany. No separate statistics are available for East Germany, but the mill industry in that zone represents about 1/4 of the total. 2/ 4-year average. 3/ If any, included in "Other countries". 4/ Includes Austria from 1-1-38. 5/ Fiscal year averages. 6/ Less than 500 bales. 7/ 3-year average. 8/ Sudan and Mexico. 9/ 1937-38 year only. 10/ 4 month figure only. Included in others prior to April 1939.

Source: Reports from exporting countries, Agricultural Attaches and United States representatives abroad.

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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FC 3-56



April 6, 1956

## UNITED STATES COTTON EXPORTS - MIDSEASON REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Exports of 779,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) from the United States during the first half of the current market year (August-July) represent a decline of 62 percent from the total of 2,040,000 bales for a similar period a year ago. Exports of 81,000 bales in January were the lowest on record for that month in peacetime years. Moderate improvement in the volume of exports may be expected to the end of the current season (July 31) with a sharp acceleration in exports beginning August 1 under the new cotton export program announced on February 28.

Under this program, Government-owned stocks of all qualities of Upland cotton will be offered for sale at competitive-bid prices for export through regular commercial channels. Sales will begin as soon as instructions and regulations are ready for release but export movement will not be permitted until August 1, 1956. The quantity to be offered for export was not specified, but the Secretary of Agriculture repeated in the announcement his previous assurances that "sales will be made in an orderly manner to avoid disrupting world market prices and impairing the traditional competitive position of friendly countries."

This means that the total quantity offered for export in 1956-57 will be determined largely by the relationship of available foreign supply to foreign demand and the reaction of foreign market prices to the United States sales for export. Under such circumstances, the reduction of CCC stocks to a desirable level will probably require several years.

The low level of United States cotton exports during the first half of the current market year may be attributed mainly to underpricing of United States cotton by foreign growths and to anticipation on the part of both buyers and sellers abroad during all of 1955 that prices of United States cotton for export would be reduced. Prices of foreign growths declined by around 25 percent while prices of United States cotton remained close to the loan level, roughly 5 to 8 cents a pound above those for most foreign growths of similar quality.

Foreign importers and mill buyers reacted to anticipated price reductions in the United States by reducing purchases of all cotton to minimum replacement needs except when foreign-grown cotton was available at bargain prices. Most importing countries maintained purchases below the level of mill consumption because of declining prices and a desire to reduce their stocks of

cotton. Also, mill consumption of cotton was reduced in some countries partly because of a desire to liquidate inventories of yarns and textiles. Under the above foreign market conditions of cautious buying for import and pressure for quick liquidation of all exportable inventories of cotton and cotton products, it has been very difficult to export United States cotton at domestic market prices with or without the benefit of foreign-aid programs. United States cotton exports for selected periods are shown in table 1.

On January 3, 1956, a stimulant to United States export trade was provided by the initiation of a special export sales program (announced on August 12, 1955) to accept competitive bids for up to one million bales of CCC-owned cotton of 15/16 inch and shorter staple for export. This million bales was sold in less than 2 months at prices which averaged 8 to 9 cents a pound below average quotations on the 14 spot markets and 6 to 8 cents under the loan price for base quality. This cotton probably will comprise the bulk of the export movement during the remainder of the current season.

Developments in cotton production, trade, and prices outside the United States in the past year have tended to depress United States cotton exports in the current season to an expected total of less than two million bales, probably the lowest for any peacetime year on record. However, these developments as well as the new export program for 1956-57 have provided conditions which should cause a substantial increase in United States cotton exports next season. Cotton will be available for export under all foreign-aid programs at the same prices as those for cotton exported through regular commercial trading.

A substantial increase in world cotton exports, as well as in those from the United States, may be expected next season for the following reasons: (1) Stocks of cotton and cotton yarns and textiles are abnormally low in nearly all cotton importing countries (India is the principal exception) and will be lower by August 1, 1956. The rebuilding of inventories could absorb as much as one million bales in addition to current mill requirements if stability in the cotton market is restored; (2) Mill consumption in foreign countries may be stimulated by the availability of lower-priced cotton and a possibility of greater stability in the market; (3) Stocks of cotton, especially high-grade medium staple Upland varieties, in most foreign exporting countries are now depleted. This situation is reflected in the increases of 2 to 5 cents a pound in spot prices of most foreign growths during the past 3 months while the United States' million-bale export sales program was in operation; (4) Recent reports indicate that some reduction in foreign cotton acreage is in prospect mainly as a result of the sharp drop in prices during 1955, the curbing of credit for cultivation of cotton and, in some places, a shift to more profitable food crops. Recent trends in cotton consumption, imports, and stocks in principal importing countries are shown in table 2.

Developments along the lines discussed herein could result in a satisfactory increase in United States and world cotton trade in 1956-57 and in the preservation of export outlets for foreign-grown cotton at about the level of the highest years prior to 1955-56. The supply of cotton available for export from foreign Free World countries in 1956-57 is expected to be lower by 0.5 to 1.0 million bales than the supply for the current season.

Table 1.--UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1953 and 1954; August-January 1954-55 and 1955-56

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Averages		1953		August-January	
	1935-39	1945-49	1953	1954	1954-55	1955-56
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0:1/	36:	42:	15:	9:	6
Belgium.....	169:	131:	68:	66:	51:	2
Czechoslovakia.....	65:	57:	0:	0:	0:	0
Denmark.....	33:	14:	23:	21:	13:	0
Finland.....	35:	21:	10:	13:	0:	15
France.....	662:	575:	475:	416:	293:	56
Germany, West.....	511:	340:	389:	350:	232:	29
Italy.....	442:	489:	269:	249:	155:	26
Netherlands.....	107:	131:	104:	95:	59:	1
Norway.....	17:	7:	14:	12:	7:	0
Poland and Danzig.....	180:	69:	0:	0:	0:	0
Portugal.....	36:	2/	0:	11:	0:	0
Spain.....	108:	69:	167:	197:	51:	82
Sweden.....	115:	12:	43:	51:	34:	2
Switzerland.....	11:	26:	24:	37:	32:	8
United Kingdom.....	1,346:	488:	422:	421:	272:	38
Yugoslavia.....	17:	47:	40:	103:	31:	1
Other Europe.....	31:3/	33:	10:	9:	1:	3
Total Europe.....	3,885:	2,545:	2,100:	2,066:	1,240:	269
Canada.....	301:	275:	237:	307:	166:	38
Chile.....	9:	20:	27:	10:	7:	4
Colombia.....	20:	24:	7:	2:	1:	9
Cuba.....	11:	16:	20:	19:	15:	1
India.....	52:	86:	161:	61:	54:	1
China.....	117:	401:	0:	0:	0:	0
French Indochina.....	22:	6:	16:	0:	0:	0
Indonesia.....	2/	5:	22:	27:	15:	7
Japan.....	1,142:	585:	1,005:	678:	355:	292
Korea, Republic of.....	4/	5/ 48:	96:	170:	74:	58
Taiwan (Formosa).....	4/	1:	110:	120:	48:	50
Australia.....	9:	7:	45:	52:	29:	10
Other countries.....	21:	46:6/	68:7/	73:	36:	40
Total 500-lb. bales.....	5,589:	4,065:	3,914:	3,585:	2,040:	779
Total running bales.....	5,300:	3,917:	3,761:	3,447:	1,960:	742

1/ 4-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Greece 21.

4/ If any, included in "Other countries." 5/ 3-year average. 6/ Israel 12, Ethiopia 11. 7/ Israel 20, French Morocco 11.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 2.--COTTON: Statistics for principal importing countries

Country	No. of mos.	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)										Apparent current stocks	Change in stocks since August 1, 1955	
		Consumption		Imports		Stocks 8-1-55		Apparent current stocks	Change in stocks since August 1, 1955					
		1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55		1955-56	1954-55				
		bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	
Canada.....	5	168	145	155	145	42	29	13						
Austria.....	6	52	55	54	47	20	22	2						
Belgium.....	5	185	195	156	196	140	111							
Denmark.....	7	22	26	21	24	12	11							
Finland.....	7	42	38	44	32	25	27	2						
France.....	6	592	674	556	583	390	354							
Germany.....	4	424	424	386	394	230	192							
Greece.....	5	40	48	1	5	31	162							
Italy.....	4	225	263	163	195	152	90							
Netherlands.....	3	82	81	64	64	81	63							
Norway.....	5	9	10	5	10	6	2							
Portugal.....	6	103	109	135	130	39	71	32						
Spain.....	6	184	179	83	111	145	166							
Sweden.....	5	61	63	50	64	102	91							
Switzerland.....	6	85	89	108	112	98	121	23						
United Kingdom.....	6	786	935	685	774	570	469	6						
Hong Kong.....	7	121	125	127	128	45	51							
India (mill only):	4	1,356	1,272	127	118	2,365	3/ 4,935							
Japan.....	6	999	1,063	931	940	425	357							
Total.....		5,536	5,794	3,851	4,072	4,918	7,324	65						
Total excluding Greece, Spain, and India.....		3,956	4,295	3,640	3,838	2,377	2,061							

1/ Includes local crop of 260,000 bales minus exports of 90,000 bales.

2/ Includes crop of 122,000 bales.

3/ Includes local crop of 4,000,000 bales minus exports of 201,000 bales.

4/ Not calculated because of incoming crop.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Cotton Division.



# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FC 4-56

★ JUN 8 1956

April 10, 1956

## L. P. PARAMORE NAMED MARKETING BRANCH CHIEF IN FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE'S COTTON DIVISION

Robert C. Sherman, Director, Cotton Division of the Foreign Agricultural Service, has announced that L. P. Paramore has been appointed as Chief of the Division's Foreign Marketing Branch.

As Chief of the Foreign Marketing Branch, Mr. Paramore will have primary responsibility for developing and conducting marketing programs and activities designed to increase the sale abroad of cotton and cotton linters.

Mr. Paramore comes to the Foreign Agricultural Service with over 20 years' experience in agricultural economics and marketing work. For the past ten years he has been with the Federal Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, serving the first four years as leader of educational programs on marketing cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and rice, and the last six years as Chief of the General Crops Marketing Section and the General Crops Marketing and Utilization Branch. From 1943 to 1946 Mr. Paramore served as Agricultural Economist and Marketing Specialist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, working on cotton and other southern crops. Prior to this time he was Farm Management Specialist with the Mississippi Agricultural Extension from 1936 to 1943. From 1934 to 1936 he was Executive Secretary of the California State Cotton Allotment Board.

The new foreign cotton marketing Branch Chief is a native of North Carolina. He has a B. S. degree in Agricultural Economics from North Carolina State College. Following his graduation in 1931, he remained at the College until 1934 doing research, extension, and graduate work.

Mr. Paramore has served on a number of marketing committees and working groups in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He has been a member of the Cotton Technical Subcommittee of the Cotton and Cottonseed Research and Marketing Advisory Committee since its organization in 1948, and represented the Federal Extension Service in connection with cotton marketing educational programs.

The other cotton marketing specialists serving in the Branch with Mr. Paramore are Francis H. Whitaker, Guy A. W. Schilling, and T. L. W. Bailey, Jr.





# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FC 5-56

May 15, 1956

★ JUN 8 1956  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REDUCED FROM JANUARY

World cotton production in 1955-56, now estimated at 39.3 million bales (500 pounds gross weight), is a record high, but is only slightly larger than the previous record crops of 39.1 and 39.0 million bales in 1953-54 and 1937-38, respectively. The present estimate, based on latest available information, is 1.0 million bales lower than the 1955-56 estimate released last January, due principally to unfavorable weather and insect damage in Egypt, India, and the Soviet Union. Indicated production in 1955-56 exceeds the revised 1954-55 production of 38.6 million bales by 2 percent.

The United States cotton crop of 14.7 million bales in 1955 (May 1956 report) is 1.0 million bales larger than the 1954 crop and 0.6 million bales above the 5-year average for 1950-54. United States cotton acreage has been steadily reduced in the last 5 years from 26.9 million acres harvested in 1951-52 to 16.9 million in 1955-56. Acreage controls were in effect during 1954-55 and 1955-56 in an effort to adjust production to market demand, but there was not a proportionate reduction in the crops due to record high yields per acre. The 1956 acreage will be restricted under present legislation to 17.4 million acres for all types, a reduction of 0.7 million from the 1955 allotments. With normal underplantings and abandonment, the acreage harvested in 1956 may be the smallest in 75 years.

While the United States has restricted cotton acreage, most foreign countries have sharply increased the area planted to cotton. Foreign Free World countries increased acreage from 39.6 million acres in 1953-54 to 45.6 million acres in 1955-56, with an accompanying rise in production from 13.9 to 15.9 million bales in the 3-year period. Communist countries (principally the Soviet Union and China) have more than doubled cotton production since World War II. Soviet production in 1955 was reportedly 9 percent below 1954 due mostly to unfavorable weather. This is borne out by the fact that exports to Communist bloc countries from the Foreign Free World increased substantially in early months of 1955-56 and imports into Western Europe from the Soviet Union declined.

Production of Egyptian-type cotton declined slightly in 1955-56 from a year earlier. Egypt's 1955 crop, now estimated at 1.5 million bales, is down considerably from earlier estimates as a result of extensive cotton leaf worm damage despite a 15 percent increase in acreage. In contrast,

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified areas, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-55 1/

Continent and country	Acreage				Production 2/					
	Average		1953	1954 3/	1955 3/	Average		1953	1954 3/	1955 3/
	1935-39	1945-49				1935-39	1945-49			
	1,000	acres	1,000	acres	1,000	acres	1,000	bales	1,000	bales
NORTH AMERICA										
El Salvador.....	9:	35:	54:	73:	110:	5:	21:	57:	90:	100
Guatemala.....	-	8:	27:	39:	52:	2:	5:	27:	40:	42
Mexico.....	725:	1,034:	1,860:	1,820:	2,600:	334:	577:	1,210:	1,780:	2,170
Nicaragua.....	9:	11:	100:	190:	230:	5:	7:	105:	205:	160
United States.....	27,788:	21,258:	24,341:	19,251:	16,928:	13,149:	12,104:	16,465:	13,696:	14,721
British West Indies.....	20:	12:	13:	14:	-	5:	4:	3:	5:	-
Haiti.....	-	37:	40:	50:	-	22:	10:	7:	8:	6
Total 4/.....	28,642:	22,403:	26,442:	21,444:	19,993:	13,523:	12,730:	17,877:	15,827:	17,209
EUROPE										
Bulgaria 5/.....	85:	82:	-	-	-	35:	20:	-	-	-
Greece.....	168:	111:	220:	270:	410:	76:	52:	139:	190:	260
Italy.....	56:	40:	65:	100:	133:	21:	11:	35:	44:	63
Rumania 5/.....	8:	102:	-	-	-	2:	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	46:	130:	217:	267:	406:	10:	18:	82:	95:	150
Yugoslavia.....	8:	-	18:	29:	35:	3:	-	5:	7:	8
Total 4/.....	372:	511:	895:	1,031:	1,349:	147:	127:	361:	441:	586
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	5,087:	3,697:	-	-	-	3,430:	2,328:	-	-	-
ASIA										
Aden.....	-	-	22:	33:	-	-	-	18:	19:	23
Cyprus.....	11:	5:	13:	13:	-	3:	1:	3:	3:	-
Iran.....	453:	239:	555:	620:	650:	171:	85:	240:	275:	275
Iraq.....	53:	22:	51:	100:	100:	11:	5:	17:	31:	27
Syria.....	85:	59:	370:	463:	500:	28:	32:	220:	365:	390
Turkey.....	667:	645:	1,495:	1,440:	1,520:	249:	268:	638:	650:	600
Afghanistan.....	-	-	100:	150:	-	49:	16:	60:	90:	-
Burma.....	428:	178:	400:	450:	450:	97:	32:	105:	100:	95
China (incl. Manchuria).....	7,038:	5,831:	10,200:	9,600:	-	2,855:	1,939:	3,200:	3,100:	-
French Indochina.....	36:	-	-	-	-	6:	2:	-	-	-
India.....	6/ 24,204:	11,306:	17,182:	18,350:	19,525:6/	5,348:	2,304:	3,750:	4,400:	3,800
Korea 7/.....	564:	344:	305:	296:	276:	198:	89:	75:	75:	90
Indonesia.....	27:	-	-	-	-	9:	4:	2:	6:	-
Pakistan.....	6/ :	2,965:	2,930:	3,185:	3,100:	6/ :	1,024:	1,215:	1,300:	1,300
Thailand.....	16:	84:	100:	100:	-	7:	26:	39:	39:	-
Total 4/.....	33,805:	21,827:	33,766:	34,864:	36,688:	9,038:	5,835:	9,591:	10,465:	10,048

<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>										
Argentina.....	770:	:	:	1,350:	1,300:	289:	427:	635:	520:	500
Brazil.....	5,562:	962:	:	4,000:	-	1,956:	1,352:	1,465:	1,650:	1,800
Colombia.....	98:	-	:	200:	-	23:	27:	92:	122:	110
Ecuador.....	40:	41:	:	36:	-	13:	11:	12:	12:	15
Paraguay.....	111:	123:	:	150:	-	40:	47:	62:	57:	-
Peru.....	428:	345:	:	531:	545:	379:	308:	475:	495:	500
Venezuela.....	50:	-	:	30:	-	11:	11:	13:	20:	9
Total 4/.....	7,660:	6,177:	:	6,302:	7,136:	2,711:	2,184:	2,756:	2,878:	2,991
<b>AFRICA AND OCEANIA</b>										
Sudan.....	439:	371:	:	652:	598:	248:	246:	400:	403:	419
Belgian Congo.....	874:	745:	:	900:	-	172:	195:	240:	225:	-
Kenya.....	-	51:	:	95:	100:	13:	6:	14:	11:	12
Nyasaland.....	84:	-	:	85:	-	12:	8:	9:	13:	-
Tanganyika.....	-	-	:	190:	-	50:	38:	42:	85:	100
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,324:	:	1,611:	1,686:	281:	227:	331:	250:	300
Canary Islands.....	-	2:	:	5:	-	-	1:	3:	-	-
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,367:	:	1,375:	1,885:	1,893:	1,456:	1,461:	1,598:	1,535
French Equatorial Africa.....	390:	-	:	700:	-	41:	104:	140:	160:	-
French North Africa.....	1:	5:	:	28:	-	8/:	2:	15:	15:	-
French West Africa.....	-	-	:	-	-	28:	14:	35:	40:	-
Mozambique.....	-	557:	:	660:	-	33:	104:	150:	125:	150
Nigeria.....	-	-	:	400:	-	36:	48:	135:	170:	150
Angola.....	73:	-	:	133:	-	13:	24:	25:	30:	30
Southern Rhodesia.....	2:	5:	:	10:	7:	8/:	2:	3:	2:	3
Union of South Africa.....	-	12:	:	60:	100:	2:	3:	20:	34:	30
Australia.....	53:	5:	:	8:	15:	11:	1:	3:	4:	5
Total 4/.....	6,176:	5,710:	:	7,125:	7,934:	2,840:	2,483:	3,035:	3,179:	3,206
World total 4/.....	81,142:	60,325:	:	80,530:	79,600:	31,689:	25,687:	39,120:	38,590:	39,340
Foreign Free World.....	41,135:	29,352:	:	39,614:	45,607:	12,218:	9,280:	13,855:	15,889:	15,914
Communist countries.....	12,219:	9,715:	:	16,575:	17,065:	6,322:	4,303:	8,800:	9,005:	8,705

1/ Years refer to crop years, beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for other figures not available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only, after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad and results of office research.

Sudan and Peru reduced acreage by 10 and 13 percent, respectively, from 1954, but higher yields resulted in a slight increase in production to 0.9 million bales for the two countries combined.

Countries producing the Asiatic type short-staples, mainly India, Pakistan, and Burma as a group reported a decrease in cotton production in 1955 of 0.6 million bales or 10 percent from the previous year. Practically all the reduction occurred in India where damage from excessive rains last fall cut production to 3.8 million bales compared with 4.4 million bales in 1954-55, even though the 1955-56 acreage of 19.5 million was 6 percent above a year earlier.

Cotton produced in the remaining foreign non-Communist countries is similar to and generally competitive with American-Upland types. These countries as a whole increased acreage and production by 9 percent in 1955-56 over the previous season, continuing the rise that has taken place during the past 10 years. As a result of excessive rainfall and insect damage, production increases in Mexico and most Central American countries in 1955-56 only partially reflected the considerable expansion of acreage from a year earlier. Although earlier estimates for Brazil have been reduced because of lower than expected yields, production of 1.8 million bales was larger by 9 percent than in 1954-55.

In the Near East, insects and plant diseases have reduced yields, particularly in Turkey and Iran. Syria, however, is making significant progress in nearly all phases of cotton production and marketing in an effort to improve the competitive position of the American-Upland type cotton produced there. African countries producing this type maintained acreage at about 5.4 million acres in 1955-56 while production increased about 6 percent from a year earlier to 1.3 million bales. Particularly good yields were obtained in Uganda and Mozambique.

No further increase in foreign cotton production is expected in 1956-57, and production may even show a slight decline, although it is too early to make an accurate estimate. Early reports indicate that acreage is being reduced in Mexico, Central America, and Egypt. A return to normal yields in Central America and Egypt, however, should maintain production at about the same level as in 1955-56 when adverse conditions curbed yields substantially. The decline in world cotton prices in 1955 may result in acreage reduction in some foreign countries in 1956.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and other FAS representatives abroad.



# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

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## EXPORT OF COTTON UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480 THROUGH JUNE 1956

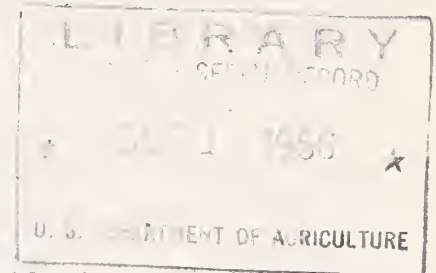
### Summary

Through June 1956, cotton sales for export under Title I, and exports under Titles II and III of Public Law 480, totaled 805 thousand bales. Under the Act, agreements had been made between the United States and 16 other countries for exporting about \$273 million worth of surplus cotton or 1.8 million bales. Cotton activities have been heaviest under Title I of the Act, which provides for sales for foreign currencies. Titles II and III, donations and barter transactions, respectively, accounted for only 14 percent of P.L. 480 cotton exports through June 1956. Cotton has moved at only a moderate rate thus far, compared with other commodities under the P.L. 480 program, mainly because of relatively high prices of United States cotton in world markets. In coming months, however, cotton activity under the program should receive some stimulus from: (1) the new cotton export sales program under which cotton bought from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks at competitive world market prices is eligible for delivery against Title I export sales; (2) the new credit terms offered by CCC to exporters; and (3) the extension to September 30, 1956, of final delivery dates under certain Title I authorizations which otherwise would have expired prior to that date, thus permitting purchase of cotton under the authorizations at the lower prices effective for cotton exports beginning August 1, 1956.

### General Provisions of Public Law 480

Surpluses of many basic agricultural commodities have mounted since 1952. With a view to reducing these surpluses and at the same time providing aid to foreign countries, the 83rd Congress enacted the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, popularly called Public Law 480. The law became effective on July 1, 1954. Surplus reduction, export stimulation, and foreign aid are provided for under three titles of the Act.

Title I of Public Law 480, as recently amended, provides for the sale of up to \$3.0 billion worth of surplus agricultural commodities to foreign



countries through private trade channels in exchange for foreign currencies. United States exporters are paid in dollars by CCC and the foreign currency is paid to the credit of the United States Government. The Act requires that reasonable precautions be taken to safeguard the usual marketings of the United States and to assure that the sales will not unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities.

Congress increased the original Title I funds authorization from \$700 million to \$1.5 billion. A bill recently passed by the 84th Congress increases the authorization from \$1.5 to \$3.0 billion. Through June 1956, agreements had been signed with 27 foreign countries totaling more than \$1.4 billion.

The foreign currencies received in payment under Title I are used for United States Government obligations, the common defense, paying for international educational exchange, strategic materials for stockpile, developing new market opportunities for United States products, and loans to local governments for economic development and trade projects. Title I is administered by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Title II of Public Law 480, as amended, provides authority for the International Cooperation Administration to donate, over a 3-year period, up to \$500 million worth of surplus agricultural commodities to friendly foreign nations to meet flood, famine, and urgent or extraordinary relief requirements. So far about one-third of this authority has been used.

Title III of the Act contains provisions for donations for export and for barter transactions. Donations for export may be made to international organizations or American private charitable institutions operating abroad. Thus far more than \$125 million worth of agricultural commodities have been exported under this authority for use by the needy in other countries. No cotton has been donated under Title III. Under barter provisions of Title III and other legal authorities more than \$300 million of United States surplus agricultural commodities have been exchanged for strategic materials over the past 2 years. These barter transactions are administered by the United States Department of Agriculture.

#### Cotton Activities Under Title I

Title I agreements for sales of \$260.5 million worth of cotton amounting to about 1.7 million bales have been made between the United States and 14 other countries from the time the law became effective in July 1954 through June 1956. Triangular arrangements have been concluded with Pakistan, Burma, and Indonesia under which United States cotton purchased by these countries is exchanged with other countries for cotton yarn or cloth. Details of Title I cotton activities are shown in table 1.

A total of 716.5 thousand bales had been sold for export under Title I (according to copies of sales contracts registered with CCC) between the time the first cotton purchase authorization was issued in January 1955 and the end of June 1956. This was 42 percent of the approximately 1.7 million

Table 1. COTTON: Activities under Title I of Public Law 480 through June 1956

Country of destination	Funds : author- ized 1/	Cotton : author- ized 2/	Sales : regis- tered 3/	Booked : for export 4/	Final con- tracting : date 5/	Final delivery date 5/
	1,000 dollars	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales		
<u>Sales completed</u>						
Austria.....	500	2.6	2.6	2.5	9-30-55	12-31-55
Colombia.....	1,600	8.1	8.1	8.1	11-30-55	12-15-55
Finland.....	2,900	14.5	14.5	14.5	9-30-55	11-18-55
Israel.....	1,099	5.5	6/ 5.5	6/ 5.5	9-30-55	10-31-55
Japan.....	34,100	191.7	191.7	188.6	12-5-55	1-15-56
Korea.....	9,400	58.4	58.4	58.3	12-31-55	2-29-56
Yugoslavia.....	9,600	55.8	6/ 55.8	6/ 55.8	3-31-56	4-30-56
Total.....	59,199	336.6	336.6	333.3	-	-
<u>Sales not completed</u>						
Austria.....	5,600	39.7	4.4	1.1	6-30-56	9-30-56
Chile.....	5,260	37.6	20.0	-	10-1-56	10-31-56
Colombia.....	6,000	36.9	32.1	18.5	6-30-56	9-30-56
Ecuador.....	925	6.5	0.6	0.2	6-30-56	10-1-56
Finland.....	2,860	20.4	2.6	0	11-30-56	12-31-56
Indonesia.....	5,500	39.3	0	0	6-30-56	9-30-56
Israel.....	1,500	8.7	6.8	6.4	6-30-56	9-30-56
Italy.....	35,900	251.7	145.9	14.6	6-30-56	9-30-56
Japan.....	18,700	133.6	0	0	12-15-56	12-31-56
Pakistan (Hong Kong)...	953	6.7	0.3	0.3	5-31-56	6-30-56
Pakistan (U.K.).....	5,000	34.5	12.4	3.8	6-30-56	9-30-56
Pakistan (Germany).....	1,442	8.9	5.7	4.4	6-30-56	9-30-56
Pakistan (Lebanon).....	577	3.5	2.4	2.0	6-30-56	9-30-56
Pakistan (Italy).....	1,346	8.3	4.0	4.0	6-30-56	9-30-56
Pakistan (Belgium).....	481	3.1	1.2	1.0	6-30-56	9-30-56
Pakistan (Japan).....	9,241	52.0	47.3	43.6	6-30-56	9-30-56
Pakistan (France).....	808	5.2	2.0	1.8	6-30-56	9-30-56
Pakistan (Netherlands)...	673	3.8	3.2	3.1	6-30-56	9-30-56
Pakistan (Switzerland)...	962	5.4	4.7	4.7	6-30-56	9-30-56
Spain.....	8,500	48.0	40.5	39.6	2-29-56	3-31-56
Spain.....	232	1.7	0	0	6-30-56	9-30-56
Spain.....	24,500	175.0	0	0	11-30-56	12-31-56
Yugoslavia.....	8,500	46.6	43.8	43.8	5-31-56	7-10-56
Total.....	145,460	977.1	379.9	192.9	-	-
<u>Sales not yet open 7/</u>						
Burma.....	17,500	125.0	-	-	-	-
Indonesia.....	30,500	217.9	-	-	-	-
Korea.....	7,800	55.7	-	-	-	-
Total.....	55,800	398.6	-	-	-	-
Grand total.....	260,459	1,712.3	716.5	526.2	-	-

1/ Excludes those for ocean transportation. 2/ Under "Sales completed", "Cotton authorized" is same as "Sales registered"; under remaining programs, figures are estimates based on average prices. 3/ Registered with CCC through June 29, 1956. 4/ Vessel approvals issued by CCC through June 29, 1956. 5/ Expired dates may be extended in some cases upon request by the importing countries. 6/ In fiscal year 1954-55 "Sales registered" were Israel 5.2 and Yugoslavia 55.1; "Booked for export" were Israel 3.0 and Yugoslavia 55.1 thousand bales. 7/ Agreements signed but PA's not issued as of June 30, 1956.

bales covered in existing agreements. Sales of cotton registered with CCC for export under the program amounted to only 60.3 thousand bales during the 6 months (January-June 1955) of operation in the 1954-55 fiscal year. This was equivalent to about 3 percent of total cotton exports in that period. Activities under the program increased in the 1955-56 fiscal year with a total of 656.2 thousand bales being sold for export in that period. This left on July 1, 1956, approximately 995.8 thousand bales covered by existing agreements for which no sales had been registered.

Sales of cotton have been completed on seven Title I purchase authorizations covering about \$59.2 million worth of cotton. These sales totaled about 336.6 thousand bales, and through June 1956 all but 1 percent of this cotton had been booked for export. Sales of cotton had not been completed as of June 30, 1956, under 23 of the authorizations which provide \$145.5 million for the sale of about 977.1 thousand bales. About 39 percent of that quantity had been sold through June 1956. Sales had not been opened on Title I agreements between the United States and 3 other countries providing for the sale of \$55.8 million worth of cotton or 398.6 thousand bales.

Recent information shows that through July 27, 1956, cotton sales registered with CCC totaled 860.2 thousand bales, and cotton booked for export totaled 541.0 thousand bales under the Title I program. Other late developments in Title I cotton activities between June 30, 1956, and July 27, 1956, include the following:

(1) Pakistan/U.K. authorization increased to \$6,129,171 and final contracting date changed to 9/15/56; (2) Pakistan/Hong Kong authorization reduced to \$70,829 and purchases now completed; (3) Colombia (\$6,137,000 authorization) final contracting date changed to 7/31/56; (4) Austria (\$5,716,000 authorization) final contracting date changed to 10/1/56 and final delivery date to 12/31/56; (5) Indonesia contracting period changed to 7/31/56 through 10/1/56, and delivery period to 7/31/56 through 12/31/56.

Sales of cotton for export under the Title I program have moved at only a moderate rate, mainly as a result of relatively high prices of United States cotton in world markets. The program should receive some stimulus, however, from the fact that cotton sold under the new cotton export sales program is eligible for delivery against Title I sales. In addition, exports should be facilitated by the credit sales program initiated by CCC in February 1956 under which commodities owned by CCC are offered for sale for export on credit extended by CCC for periods up to 3 years at interest rates of 3 to 4 percent. Financing of Title I transactions is now possible under previously issued purchase authorizations through letters of credit providing not only for sight drafts but also for time drafts allowing importers up to 180 days' credit from United States banks. The provision that allows the extension of delivery dates will permit importing countries to buy United States cotton under Title I at competitive prices for shipment beginning August 1, 1956. A law enacted by the 84th Congress late in July 1956 has increased the authorized amount for all commodities for the 3-year period from \$1,500 million to \$3,000 million, and thus permits an increase

in the quantity of cotton available for sale under the program in the 1957 fiscal year.

Significant developments in the Title I cotton program through June 1956 include the following: (1) agreements under Title I have provided opportunities for expanding consumption of cotton textiles in countries such as Pakistan, Burma, and Indonesia, which could not have purchased the additional textiles except with their local currency; (2) with the help of sales for local currencies, exports to countries traditionally using large quantities of United States cotton such as Japan have been maintained despite the over-all drop in United States exports; (3) United States exports of cotton to countries actively participating in the Title I program from August through April of the 1955-56 season declined only 16 percent from the level of exports in the same months of 1954-55, compared with a decline of 66 percent in exports to countries not actively participating, and a drop of 47 percent in United States cotton exports to all countries combined; (4) sales under Title I have enabled several countries to introduce new improved qualities of cotton goods.

The Title I program, in addition to facilitating the export of surplus cotton, has provided the means for developing projects designed to increase the consumption of United States cotton in foreign countries. These projects are financed by use of local currencies accruing from P.L. 480 sales together with funds contributed by United States and foreign trade groups.

The National Cotton Council of America is cooperating with the Foreign Agricultural Service in developing and operating cotton market research and sales promotion in France and Japan. Additional projects have been developed for Germany and Italy. It is expected that the German program can be started early in the fiscal year 1957 and that the Italian program can be started a little later. Programs are also being developed in a number of other European countries, and it is hoped that operations can be started within the next few months. These activities are being developed and operated under a Cooperative Agreement with the National Cotton Council, which in turn is cooperating with local trade organizations in the respective countries.

Funds generated under Title I are also being used in planning and developing cotton exhibits at foreign trade fairs. Such exhibits have already been displayed at Bogota, Barcelona, and Osaka, and tentative plans are being considered for participation in the Vienna Fair in September 1956 and the Milan Fair in the spring of 1957. The National Cotton Council is also cooperating in these activities.

Cotton Activities Under Title II

Cotton exports for relief purposes under provisions of Title II, P.L. 480, have been relatively small, totaling only 32.3 thousand bales through June 1956 (see table 2). A total of \$7,225 thousand has been authorized for cotton, and about 85 percent of the quantity authorized was shipped during the 1955-56 fiscal year, only about 15 percent having been shipped in 1954-55. Title II cotton shipments have been made to 4 countries: Bolivia, Italy, Pakistan, and West Germany. One shipment of 3,600 bales to Pakistan was American-Egyptian cotton.

Scheduled shipments of cotton had been completed under the Title II program as of June 30, 1956, and although no additional shipments are scheduled for the immediate future, the program is still active. In fact, Section 208 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 increases P.L. 480, Title II foreign relief authorization from \$300 to \$500 million for all commodities. In some instances cotton has been supplied as a means of generating local currency for relief aid. In other cases cotton has been manufactured within the recipient country into articles such as mattresses, sheets, towels, hospital supplies, etc., for free disposition to institutions such as orphanages, homes for the aged, and hospitals for the indigent. This filled a need which otherwise would have been difficult to meet. Cotton's place in the Title II program is not a large one since food is usually the primary need in any disaster area.

Table 2. COTTON: Activities under Title II of Public Law 480, 1954-55 and 1955-56 through June 1956 1/

Country of destination	Funds authorized	Cotton authorized 2/	Cotton exported	Date exported	Status of program
	1,000 dollars				
1954-55 programs					
Bolivia.....	1,000	5,000	4,842	May-June '55	Shipments completed
1955-56 programs					
Bolivia.....	1,500	7,600	7,273	Sept.-Oct. '55	" "
Italy.....	100	550	544	August '55	" "
Pakistan (Upland)...	3,000	14,500	14,500	Oct.-Nov. '55	" "
Pakistan (Am.-Eg.)...	1,300	3,600	3,600	Nov. '55-Feb. '56	" "
Germany, West.....	325	1,600	1,532	Apr.-May '56	" "
Total.....	6,225	27,850	27,449	-	- -
Grand total.....	7,225	32,850	32,291	-	- -

1/ Fiscal years beginning July 1.

2/ Estimates based on average prices.

### Cotton Activities Under Title III

No cotton exports have been reported under the Title III provisions which permit donations of agricultural surpluses for distribution abroad.

Barter provisions of Title III of Public Law 480 strengthened and reemphasized prior barter legislation contained in the CCC Charter Act of 1948, as amended, the Agricultural Act of 1949, and the Agricultural Act of 1954. Subsequent to the enactment of Public Law 480, the Agricultural Act of 1956 has been legislated, also containing certain barter provisions. Therefore, barter transactions as reported by CCC refer to those exchanges covered by the several legal authorities mentioned, including Title III of Public Law 480.

The barter program, in effect since 1949, involves the exchange on an equivalent value basis of CCC-owned agricultural commodities for foreign produced strategic materials or other materials, goods, and equipment required by United States Government agencies. The origin of materials and the destination of barter exports of agricultural commodities are limited to friendly foreign countries but are not required to be identical. Such exchanges are effected through private United States business firms using commercial trade channels in fulfillment of a barter contract with CCC covering the transaction. A barter contract, which may run for a period of up to 2 years, specifies the material's price and value, which becomes the exchange value of a particular transaction; and it requires that an equivalent value of agricultural commodities be taken and subsequently exported by the contractor in payment. The types of commodities are subject to availability and are valued according to the Corporation's export prices as listed in CCC's Monthly Sales List at the time delivery is taken by the barter contractor. Thus, barter exports of cotton currently are within the general framework of Announcement CN-EX-2, dated April 17, 1956, as amended.

Exports of cotton under the barter program totaled only 1.3 thousand bales in fiscal year 1954-55, but increased to 55.0 thousand bales in fiscal year 1955-56, according to preliminary estimates. Although cotton exports under barter during the first 5 years of the program, fiscal years 1949-50 through 1953-54, totaled 56.0 thousand bales, principal barter exports more recently have been food and feed grains because of relatively high prices of United States cotton in world markets. However, barter exports under the present competitive cotton export program in the fiscal year 1956-57 are expected to be considerably larger than in the fiscal year 1955-56.

Table 3. COTTON: United States exports under the expanded barter program of the Commodity Credit Corporation, 1954-55 and 1955-56 1/

Country of destination	Cotton bartered		Date exported	Status of program
	Value <u>2/</u>	Quantity <u>2/</u>		
	1,000 dollars	Bales		
<u>1954-55 programs</u>				
Germany.....	46.5	350	April 1955	Shipments
Germany.....	45.7	373	April 1955	completed
Japan.....	75.5	617	April 1955	" "
Total.....	167.7	1,340	-	-
<u>1955-56 programs <u>3/</u></u>				
Friendly countries <u>4/</u> ...	234.0	1,978	-	Shipments not
" "	3,974.4	38,634	-	completed
" "	1,527.6	14,388	-	" "
Total.....	5,736.0	55,000	-	-
Grand total.....	5,903.7	56,340	-	-

- 1/ Fiscal years beginning July 1. Barter exports of cotton during the first 5 years of the barter program, 1949-50 through 1953-54, totaled 56,000 bales. Barter is provided for under several legal authorities including the CCC Charter Act of 1948 as amended in 1949, and the Agricultural Acts of 1949, 1954, and 1956, as well as Title III of Public Law 480 of 1954.
- 2/ Quantities and values are based on operating records and are subject to change upon final accounting.
- 3/ Preliminary. Cotton bartered under these three programs was obtained early in 1956 under the Special Export Program for one million bales of 15/16" and shorter.
- 4/ Specific destinations not yet available.



# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
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## WORLD WOOL TRADE IN 1955

International trade in raw wool is estimated at 2.5 billion pounds in 1955. This was an appreciable increase over the 2.2 billion pounds of 1954 and returns to the relatively high levels of 1953 and 1950, but was below the 1946 record of 2.8 billion pounds effected by the wartime accumulation of stocks and pent up demand.

The 1956 outlook is favorable for a continuation of the upward trend in world wool trade. The supply of wool available for export this year is larger than a year earlier due to increased production in the major exporting countries and a larger carry-over in South America. The Argentine and Uruguayan carry-over, which totaled more than 100 million pounds on October 1, 1955, and the exportable surplus from this season's clip has moved rapidly into export channels. Wool from the other major exporting countries usually moves into export channels without any excessive build-up of carry-over stocks.

The recovery in world wool trade in 1955 reflects increases in world production and consumption. Wool production on a clean basis in 1955 was about 2,715 million pounds and consumption was around 2,620 million pounds. This represented an increase of 4 percent in both production and consumption over 1954.

Exports increased substantially from Australia, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa. These countries, plus New Zealand and Uruguay accounted for 87 percent of the raw wool exports, of which Australia shipped more than half. Increased shipments of lesser magnitude occurred in France, Pakistan, Syria, Iraq and New Zealand.

In general, larger exports from the Dominions may be attributed to favorable growing conditions, desire to increase foreign exchange earnings, and other factors which stimulated production. Larger shipments of raw wool from France reflected a decline in domestic consumption combined with increased imports. Increased shipments from the Middle East countries may be due in part to increased demand for carpet wool in the United States, which imported about one-fourth of the world's output of carpet wool ("unimproved" wools and other wool finer than 40's) in 1955. When there is a strong demand situation for carpet wool in this country, more "transient" wool moves across neighboring boundaries of some of the Middle East countries to port cities for ultimate shipment to the U. S.

WOOL (Actual weight): International trade, averages 1935-39, and  
1946-50, annual 1953 to 1955

Continent and country	Average 1935-39		Average 1946-50		1953		1954		1955	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>										
Canada.....	6,241	19,337	3,418	40,223	3,756	26,831	2,865	16,800	2,883	22,293
Mexico.....	2/	2,041	1,120	7,430	2/	6,200	0	11,530	3/	3/
United States.....	325	224,498	9,699	775,722	1,400	448,760	1,200	304,500	300	354,506
<b>Total</b> .....	6,566	245,876	14,237	823,375	5,156	481,791	4,065	332,830	3,183	376,799
<b>EUROPE</b>										
Austria.....	1/ 5/ 183	14/5/20,900	493	1,016	2/	11,174	176	12,347	2/	14,452
Belgium.....	3/	226,345	349	219,300	34,086	180,777	23,761	142,529	32,688	163,574
Denmark.....	353	4,149	349	10,384	223	4,755	188	4,000	300	2,800
Finland.....	0	5,772	1,035	8,634	0	9,400	600	11,563	300	11,920
France.....	59,575	403,345	18,666	435,400	35,890	338,180	36,718	342,568	50,922	359,533
Germany, Western.....	0 1/4	259,932	381 1/6	137,362	3,979	202,870	4,134	190,410	6,780	232,440
Greece.....	1,706	7,717	267	1,093	100	11,600	300	9,600	1,800	11,739
Iceland.....	1,512	0	964	0	569	0	750	100	1,132	0
Ireland.....	14,250	691	10,075	5,305	15,790	11,076	12,210	9,080	15,420	9,560
Italy.....	1,040	78,958	2,380	178,116	4,159	201,312	3,300	169,322	3,000	137,931
Netherlands.....	3,908	16,318	2,054	40,857	2,840	24,310	3,080	27,860	3,660	31,810
Norway.....	272	2,161	5	8,439	2,500	1,868	2,600	1,649	1,900	1,723
Portugal.....	2,188	3,377	2,246	7,000	3,015	3,270	2,863	5,412	1,600	6,431
Spain.....	2,195	12,236	347	6,618	3,146	4,156	2,893	2,700	3,000	6,283
Sweden.....	427	16,885	1,608	29,523	1,200	11,420	1,000	10,840	800	11,890
Switzerland.....	271	17,234	657	25,346	37	17,193	105	13,769	111	13,072
United Kingdom.....	38,600	628,893	17,640	556,040	24,400	827,300	26,700	684,000	29,100	724,300
Yugoslavia.....	1,143	8,179	230	14,266	3,883	7,332	2,628	5,450	1,630	9,804
<b>Total Western Europe</b> .....	127,623	1,713,092	59,397	1,691,899	135,817	1,867,993	124,006	1,643,199	154,113	1,749,392
Bulgaria.....	4	1,693	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/
Czechoslovakia.....	14/5/ 1,050	34,776	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/
Hungary.....	839	2,126	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/
Poland.....	80	46,045	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/
Rumania.....	600	1,334	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/
<b>Total Europe excluding U.S.S.R.</b> .....	130,196	1,800,677	94,173	1,739,580	135,817	1,867,993	124,006	1,643,199	154,113	1,749,392
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)</b> 8/.....	19/ 67,550	13/	13/	43,026	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/	13/

<b>ASIA</b>											
Cyprus.....	1,226	0	196	0	609	0	1,400	0	1,200	0	0
Iran.....	12,890	0	6,187	573	21,490	0	17,533	0	18,500	3/	0
Iraq.....	13,651	0	12,065	0	12,225	0	10,620	0	16,027	3/	0
Israel.....	---	---	459	2,115	200	1,000	414	1,512	238	2,022	0
Lebanon.....	10/	10/	3/	3/	3,200	1,660	3,100	2,500	3/	3/	0
Syria.....	5,787	386	10,243	970	9,921	908	20,914	2,205	30,864	3/	12,566
Turkey.....	17,639	1,182	3,607	8,755	881	13,823	1,171	16,830	3/	3/	0
China.....	23,608	0	4,340	11,112	23,393	4,500	30,806	4,313	33,714	3/	6,410
India.....	49,016	12,900	29,197	28,312	0	197,340	0	147,380	0	198,050	0
Japan.....	0	188,257	0	0	24,389	1,501	20,750	2,900	31,280	3/	0
Pakistan.....	11/	11/	12/	12/	96,308	220,732	106,738	177,640	131,853	3/	219,043
Total.....	123,817	202,725	93,837	51,837	342,100	0	209,800	0	236,790	3/	0
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>											
Argentina.....	305,725	80	357,248	0	1,514	3/	11,114	3,011	14,689	3/	231
Bolivia.....	0	166	0	4,504	22,900	1,360	5,666	213	3/	3/	0
Brazil.....	10,151	3,783	7,496	2,332	15,924	1,940	1,600	3/	3/	3/	0
Chile.....	23,335	769	15,409	1,817	3/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia.....	36	59	15	0	4,000	0	4,400	0	4,400	3/	0
Ecuador.....	132	0	0	0	4,526	0	118,170	0	108,960	3/	0
Falkland Islands.....	4,084	0	2,158	0	146,000	0	---	---	---	---	---
Peru.....	5,130	0	144,428	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay.....	105,478	0	0	0	535,450	4,900	351,580	3,224	364,839	3/	231
Total.....	454,071	4,857	526,811	10,167	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>AFRICA</b>											
Algeria.....	12,822	0	875	4,278	1,110	5,260	7,037	1,004	3/	3/	0
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	3/	3/	27	22	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	0
Kenya and Uganda.....	3/	3/	700	0	1,500	0	1,200	0	3/	3/	0
Egypt.....	4,489	0	856	11,267	500	2,100	600	1,642	3/	3/	0
French Morocco.....	10,036	0	3,488	2,150	7,100	500	13,400	578	3/	3/	0
Tunisia.....	3,241	0	482	243	1,400	3/	2,400	100	3/	3/	0
Union of South Africa.....	228,555	0	262,300	1,546	220,800	18,300	233,200	16,200	262,170	3/	0
Total.....	259,143	0	268,728	19,506	244,210	26,160	257,837	19,524	262,170	3/	0
<b>OCEANIA</b>											
Australia.....	821,740	0	1,076,232	1,028	1,101,000	0	974,072	0	1,145,800	3/	0
New Zealand.....	273,618	0	394,243	0	401,000	0	387,250	0	394,620	3/	0
Total.....	1,095,358	0	1,470,475	1,028	1,502,000	0	1,361,322	0	1,540,420	3/	0
World total 13/.....	2,069,732	---	2,507,089	---	2,507,060	---	2,205,548	---	2,456,608	3/	---

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 pounds. 3/ Not available. 4/ Four year average 1935-38. 5/ Beginning April 1938, trade between Austria and Germany no longer reported as foreign trade in Germany Statistics. The same applies to trade between Czechoslovakia for the period October to December 1938. 6/ Western Germany commencing September 1947. 7/ Two year average. 8/ Present territory. 9/ Based on exports from primary sources. 10/ Included in Syria. 11/ Included in India. 12/ Three year average. 13/ Re-exports have been excluded where possible.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers and other information. - August, 1956.

During 1955 appreciable increases occurred in imports of wool in the major importing countries of United Kingdom, France, United States, West Germany, Japan and Belgium. The only countries showing an increase over 1953 were Japan and West Germany. Lower wool prices apparently were a factor in stimulating mill interest and consumption in 1955. Italy was the only important consumer to report a reduction in imports in 1955.

The larger export movement of raw wool in 1955 was accompanied by a similar increase in International trade of wool tops, yarn, and fabrics.

Exports of tops were mainly from the United Kingdom, France, Uruguay, Belgium, Australia and South Africa. Shipments from these six countries totaled 172 million pounds, or 10 percent more than in 1954. Uruguay and the United Kingdom recorded the largest increases in top exports. Belgium, the largest importer, imported a smaller quantity in 1955 while China, Canada, India and the Netherlands increased their imports.

France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Japan and Western Germany were the leading exporters of wool yarn. Shipments in 1955 from eight leading countries totaled 101 million pounds or 7 percent higher than the year before. The principal yarn importers were Western Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden, all of which increased their imports of yarn over the previous year.

The most important exporters of wool fabrics were Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium. Exports from seven major countries amounted to 164 million pounds in 1955. This represented a 23 percent increase over 1954 and included a marked increase of 50 percent for Italy. All of the leading importers of fabrics in 1955 (Western Germany, the United States, Sweden and Canada) increased their imports over 1954.

Italy, Belgium, United Kingdom and Japan were the leading exporters of blankets. Their blanket exports increased 23 percent in 1955. The main importers of blankets were Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Algeria.

Trade in wool carpets increased in most countries in 1955. The United Kingdom, Belgium, Iran, India, Japan, West Germany and France have been the major exporters of carpets in recent years. Export data for Iran were not available for 1955, but exports from the other six countries increased by one-fifth over 1954 with Belgium and Japan recording the largest increases. The principal importers were Australia and the United States. Imports of six million square yards of wool carpets into the United States in 1955 were the largest on record. Other countries importing substantial quantities of carpets in 1955 were Canada, New Zealand, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the Netherlands.



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## COMPARISON OF SOME FIBER AND SPINNING TEST RESULTS OF EGYPTIAN AND AMERICAN EGYPTIAN COTTONS.

For a long time there has been a need for more information that could be used to evaluate foreign cottons in terms of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States. Cotton produced in Mexico and most of Central America is classified for market purposes under the Official Standards. However, in the remaining 60 or more countries where cotton is produced, the cotton is graded or the quality characteristics determined under many widely differing systems. Foreign cottons and the grading standards used in the countries where they are produced lend themselves in varying degrees to evaluation and classification under the Official Cotton Standards of the United States.

The increasing practicability and use of laboratory machines and instruments for determining quality elements of cotton, such as color, foreign matter content, fiber properties and yarn processing characteristics, are eliminating many judgment differences always found in the art or skill of manual cotton classification. Moreover, machines and instruments are not affected by lack of comparability of grade standards used in different countries. Mechanical measurements and tests also serve to establish for most growths of cotton common denominators for spinning utility and hence for market value.

The losses of foreign markets for United States cotton to competing growths and to synthetic fibers during recent years have pointed up the need for a better understanding of fiber technology in improving textile products and in developing new uses. Accordingly, a technical liaison project having as its objectives the comparison of qualities and characteristics of United States cotton with competing foreign growths and the analysis of fiber and spinning properties which account for its traditional "preference" in many consuming centers was initiated in the Cotton Division of the Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

As a part of this project, samples of a number of foreign growths of cotton are being collected and classified, or given specific quality (grade and staple length) designations under the Official Cotton Standards of the United States. The foreign cottons sampled include growths and qualities

directly competitive with United States cotton. These foreign cottons are also being tested by the use of laboratory machines and instruments for comparison with United States types and qualities with which they compete. Fiber and spinning test results for United States cotton are published regularly by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department. 1/

Comparisons of the averages of selected fiber properties and combed yarn processing results for representative samples of Egyptian Karnak and of the 1955 crop of the Pima S-1 variety of American Egyptian cottons are shown in Table 1. All of the cotton for which test results are shown was produced in 1955. The test results shown in the table for Pima S-1 cotton were published in Department Information Bulletin No. 152. As stated in that publication, samples of Pima S-1 from the 1955 crop were taken from cotton ginned during the early, middle, and late portions of the season at four producing locations in such a manner as to "represent the grade and staple of the crop predominating at the time of selection of the samples".

The test procedure for the Egyptian Karnak cotton was identical with that described in Bulletin No. 152 for the Pima S-1 variety of American Egyptian. Karnak and Pima S-1 test results are compared since the two cottons are directly competitive. Since Egyptian Giza 30 and Ashmouni cottons are not directly competitive with Pima S-1, the test results for these cottons are not discussed but are included in Table 3 for general information purposes.

#### Pima S-1 Superior to Karnak in Grade Factors

The difference in grade as determined by Department cotton classers between Pima S-1 and the Karnak lots tested on the average was insignificant. On the other hand, the average difference in nonlint content (the actual foreign matter contained in the sample) of 1.6 percent in favor of Pima S-1 as shown by the Shirley Analyzer is equivalent to two grades. However, the average relationship between grade as determined by classers and nonlint content by weight does not take fully into account either the classers' intentional allowances for variation in trash content in each grade or the nature of the trash.

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1/ See "Summary of Fiber and Spinning Test Results for Some Varieties of Cotton Grown by Selected Cotton Improvement Groups, Crop of 1955", Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 152, USDA, AMS, February 1956.

Table 1 - Averages of selected fiber properties and combed yarn processing results for American Egyptian and Egyptian cottons processed at a card production rate of 4-1/2 pounds per hour, crop of 1955.

Test items	Growth and Variety	
	American :	Egyptian
	Egyptian:	
	Pima S-1:	Karnak
<u>GRADE CONTRIBUTION</u>		
Grade		
U.S. Official Standards for A.E. cotton .....	2.4	2.3
Egyptian .....	X	G/FG
Nonlint content .....	2.8	4.4
Equivalent A.E. grade for this nonlint content:	2	4
Picker and card waste .....	9.6	11.2
Comber waste .....	15.7	22.9
Total processing waste .....	25.3	34.1
	:	:
<u>FIBER PROPERTIES CONTRIBUTION</u>		
Fiber length		
Classers' designation .....	1-13/32	1-7/16
Upper quartile (array) .....	1.42	1.39
Uniformity (coefficient of length		
variation) .....	29	36
Fiber fineness (Causticaire).....	3.3	3.0
Fiber maturity (Causticaire).....	79	78
Fiber strength(zero gauge) .....	99	95
	:	:
<u>YARN PROPERTIES CONTRIBUTION</u>		
Neps .....	5	6
Average yarn strength break factor.....	3377	3085
Average yarn appearance .....	118	108

As shown in Table 3, variations in the commercial grade and staple length designations of the individual lots tested were slight. Therefore, the significance of raw cotton commercial quality comparisons is largely the fact that two growths of cotton of similar grade and staple length show wide differences in nonlint content, fiber properties, and processing results. These differences, not fully measured by the standards, affect the spinning utility and hence the market value of the cotton for a specific end use.

The amount of manufacturing waste encountered in processing cotton is important because of its relation to the cost of the end product. Picker and card waste, an important measure of manufacturing waste, amounted on the average to 9.6 percent for Pima S-1, compared with 11.2 percent for Karnak. As extra long staple cottons are used exclusively in fine combed cotton goods, the test lots were carded at the relatively slow carding rate of 4-1/2 pounds per hour and spun exclusively into combed 50s and 80s yarns.

One of the most significant differences between the Pima S-1 and Karnak cotton tested was in the percentage of comber waste, the average for Pima S-1 being 15.7 percent, compared with 22.9 percent for Karnak. In this test, the comber setting was at the optimum, to remove from 16 to 17 percent noils. At this setting, no additional comber waste was extracted from Pima S-1, compared with over 6 percent additional from Karnak. Total manufacturing waste averaged 25.3 percent for Pima S-1 and 34.1 percent for Karnak.

#### Pima S-1 Excelled Karnak in Fiber Properties

Although, as stated in Bulletin No. 152, there is in general a fairly close relationship between the staple length as designated by the classer and the fineness and strength of the yarn that can be made from the cotton, these relationships are influenced by other fiber properties, such as uniformity, maturity, fineness, and strength. Also, the "upper quartile length", or the length which is exceeded by 25 percent of the fibers by weight, is usually slightly longer than the classer's staple length designation. However, the instrument determination of fiber length was on the average the same as the classer's staple length designation in the case of Pima S-1, whereas the instrument determination of Karnak length was about 1/16-inch shorter than the classer's.

The variability of fiber length is important because excessive variation tends to increase manufacturing waste, make processing more difficult, and lower the quality of the product. The smaller the "coefficient of length variation", the more uniform are the fiber lengths. Coefficients below 27 indicate low variability in fiber length; 27 to 34, average variability; and 35 and above, high variability. On the average, the coefficient of length variation was 29 percent for Pima S-1 and 36 percent for Karnak. Stated another way, the variation in fiber length from the mean length was about 24 percent greater in Karnak than in Pima S-1.

Finer fibers contribute to greater yarn strength, especially in the spinning of fine yarn numbers. However, the final product or use determines the desirability of fiber fineness, since finer fibers may increase the number of neps and reduce the processing rate. On the basis of an adjective rating, the fibers of both Pima S-1 and Karnak are "fine", with Karnak rating a little nearer to "very fine".

The importance of fiber maturity is its effect on yarn and fabric appearance, particularly with respect to the formation of neps and the uniformity of dyeing. Greater fiber maturity, or more uniform development of cell walls along the entire length of the fiber, also contributes to lower picker and card waste. Fiber maturity in both the Pima S-1 and Karnak cottons was "average", with Pima S-1 rating 1 index point higher in the direction of "mature".

Yarn strength is directly related to strength of the fibers. Adjective ratings for the 0 (zero) gauge tests classify as "average" the fibers testing from 76 to 85 (thousand pounds per square inch); "strong", 86 to 95; and "very strong", above 95. The average fiber strength of the Pima S-1 cotton was 99, compared with 95 for Karnak. Only one lot of Pima S-1 tested below 95, whereas, 5 lots were 100 or above. None of the Karnak lots exceeded 96.

#### Pima S-1 Yarns Stronger Than Karnak

The superiority of Pima S-1 cotton over Karnak in yarn strength, probably the most important and reliable test of yarn quality, was significant. The average break factor for the two yarn numbers spun (50s and 80s) was 3377 for Pima S-1 and 3085 for Karnak. This nearly 11 percent greater yarn strength for Pima S-1 cotton over Karnak not only determines a wider range of usefulness for Pima S-1, but is also an indication of more satisfactory spinning and weaving performance.

Average or "standard" break factors for skein strength of 50s and 80s combed yarns have been established for American Egyptian cotton of specified classer's staple lengths. Comparisons with the "standard" of the break factors for the 1955-crop Pima S-1 and the Karnak cottons tested are shown in Table 2.

Since a difference of 300 pounds in break factor is considered significant, yarn from the Pima S-1 cotton tested was significantly stronger than that from Karnak in the 1-3/8 inches staple length group and was also significantly stronger than the American Egyptian standard. In the 1-7/16 inches staple length, yarn from Pima S-1 was stronger than that from Karnak but not significantly stronger.

Neps detract from the appearance of yarns and fabrics and interfere with dyeing and printing, thus limiting cotton's uses when present in excessive numbers. The average number of neps observed per 100 square inches of card web was 5 for Pima S-1 and 6 for Karnak. Since neppiness is related to yarn appearance, the fact that the number of neps for Pima S-1 cotton was only 3 in three lots, 4 in two lots, and 5 in three lots probably contributed to the average yarn appearance index of 118 for this cotton, compared with an index of 108 for Karnak. In terms of an adjective rating, a yarn appearance index of 120 is "very good", 110 is "good", and 100 is "average".

Table 2 - Comparison of some average or "standard" break factors for 50s and 80s combed yarn for specified sample lengths of American Egyptian cotton with break factors for 1955-crop Pima S-1 and Karnak.

Classifier's staple length	Average break factors for skein strength of 50s and 80s combed yarn. <u>1/</u>			
	Standard for American Egyptian	Pima S-1 tests	Karnak tests	
	<u>Lb. x No.</u>	<u>Lb. x No.</u>	<u>Lb. x No.</u>	
1-3/8 .....	2834	3384	2950	
1-13/32 .....	2986			
1-7/16 .....	3142	3373	3152	
1-15/32 .....	3302			
1-1/2 .....	3465			
1-17/32 .....	3631			
1-9/16 .....	3801			

1/ Average of skein strengths in pounds times the yarn numbers.

#### Pima S-1 Superiority Over Karnak Supported by Other Studies

The superiority of Pima S-1 cotton over Karnak in important fiber and yarn properties, as demonstrated by these tests from the 1955 crops, has been shown by other studies. An evaluation by the Southern Research Laboratory of the Department 2/ based on samples from the 1953 crop showed that Pima S-1 yarns were consistently stronger, more uniform, and of better appearance than Karnak yarns, and that Pima S-1 produced fewer neps, showed better response to mercerization and dyeing, and had about 17 percent more elongation.

#### SUMMARY

Comparisons of a relatively small number of fiber and spinning test results of Egyptian Karnak cotton with published test results of 1955-crop American Egyptian cotton of the Pima S-1 variety show the Pima S-1 cotton

2/ Brown, John J. and others, Southern Research Laboratory, USDA, "Evaluation of Yarn Properties and Processing Performance of Pima S-1 Cotton", Textile Research Journal, 25, 404-414, May, 1955.

to be superior to Karnak in the most important fiber and yarn properties. Although the classification of the two cottons under the Official Standards showed only slight grade and staple length differences on the average, the Pima S-1 cotton proved to be two grades higher than Karnak based on equivalent grades for specified nonlint content. The aggregate processing waste was 25.3 percent for Pima S-1 and 34.1 percent for Karnak. The two cottons were closely comparable in fiber length and fineness, but Pima S-1 fiber was considerably more uniform, slightly higher in maturity, and substantially stronger than Karnak. Pima S-1 yarns nepped less readily and were significantly stronger and better in appearance than yarns made from Karnak.

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By R. T. Baggett, Agricultural Economist, and  
T. L. W. Bailey, Jr., Cotton Technologist,  
Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 3. Results of classification and fiber combed yarn processing tests for Egyptian and American Egyptian cotton processed at a card production rate of 4½ pounds per hour, crop of 1955. 1/

Growth, variety and lot number	Instrument determinations of fiber properties 2/										Spinning test results 2/									
	Classification					Nonlint					Picker					Neps per				
	Commercial (Egyptian)	USDA (A.E. Stds.)	grade	length	staple length	Inches	Percent	Equiv. A.E. grade	Length (array)	Fine-ness	Maturity	Strength gauge	1,000 p.s.i.	Percent waste	Comber waste	100 sq.in. of card	average break	web	factor	
Egyptian																				
Asmouai																				
1	FGF	1-1/8	2	1-5/32	3.2	1.19	38	3	38	4.7	83	84	84	9.6	13.1	2	2794			
2	G/FG	1-1/8	3	1-5/32	5.6	1.17	37	4	37	4.2	81	85	85	10.4	14.6	1	2800			
3	G	1-1/8	5	1-5/32	6.9	1.18	38	5	38	4.3	84	82	82	11.4	16.6	2	2658			
Average	--	1-1/8	3.5	1-5/32	5.2	1.18	38	4	38	4.4	83	84	84	10.5	14.8	2	2751			
Giza 30																				
1	FGF	1-5/16	2	1-7/16	3.2	1.28	41	3	41	3.8	81	90	90	10.4	17.4	5	2519			
2	G/FG	1-1/4	3	1-7/16	4.6	1.25	40	4	40	3.4	79	87	87	11.2	18.4	5	2467			
3	G	1-1/4	3	1-7/16	5.1	1.31	42	4	42	3.5	80	88	88	11.6	18.1	4	2586			
Average	--	1-9/32	2.7	1-7/16	4.3	1.28	41	3.7	41	3.6	80	88	88	11.1	18.0	5	2524			
Karnak																				
1	FG	1-7/16	2	1-7/16	3.5	1.41	45	3	45	3.1	79	96	96	9.8	21.4	6	3198			
2	G/FG	1-7/16	2	1-7/16	4.2	1.41	45	4	45	3.1	78	95	95	10.8	22.2	6	3106			
3	G	1-3/8	3	1-7/16	5.5	1.35	43	4	43	2.9	76	95	95	13.1	25.2	6	2950			
Average	--	1-13/32	2.3	1-7/16	4.4	1.39	44	3.7	44	3.0	78	95	95	11.2	22.9	6	3085			
American Egyptian																				
Plima S-1																				
1. Early season, Marana, Ariz.	3	1-3/8	2.5	1-3/8	2.5	1.35	43	2	43	3.4	80	98	98	9.7	18.1	4	3220			
2. Mid season "	2	1-3/8	2.7	1-3/8	2.7	1.39	44	2	44	3.2	80	99	99	9.2	16.6	7	3375			
3. Late season "	2	1-3/8	2.8	1-3/8	2.8	1.41	45	2	45	3.2	79	99	99	9.9	16.6	6	3490			
4. Early season, Peoria, "	2	1-7/16	2.4	1-7/16	2.4	1.37	44	2	44	3.4	78	100	100	8.9	16.1	5	3230			
5. Mid season, "	2	1-7/16	2.4	1-7/16	2.4	1.41	45	2	45	3.4	82	96	96	8.8	15.2	5	3400			
6. Late season, Safford "	3	1-7/16	2.0	1-7/16	2.0	1.42	45	1	45	3.1	76	101	101	9.4	15.5	5	3450			
7. Early season, Safford "	2	1-7/16	2.1	1-7/16	2.1	1.42	45	1	45	3.3	82	92	92	8.7	14.3	3	3360			
8. Mid season, "	2	1-7/16	3.6	1-7/16	3.6	1.47	47	2	47	3.1	76	102	102	9.4	13.8	7	3450			
9. Late season, "	4	1-3/8	3.8	1-3/8	3.8	1.42	45	2	45	3.3	78	98	98	12.3	15.7	4	3450			
10. Early season, El Paso, Tex.	2	1-7/16	2.5	1-7/16	2.5	1.45	46	2	46	3.5	80	99	99	8.8	14.1	3	3320			
11. Mid season, "	2	1-7/16	3.8	1-7/16	3.8	1.44	46	2	46	3.3	75	100	100	9.2	15.1	9	3375			
12. Late season, "	3	1-7/16	3.3	1-7/16	3.3	1.44	46	2	46	3.1	78	104	104	10.8	17.4	3	3400			
Average	2.4	1-13/32	2.8	1-13/32	2.8	1.42	45	1.8	45	3.3	79	99	99	9.6	15.7	5	3377			

1/ Egyptian cotton samples were obtained from and classed under Egyptian grades by a commercial firm. All samples were classed under American Egyptian standards and subjected to fiber and spinning tests by the Cotton Division, Agricultural Marketing Service. The fiber and spinning results for the American Egyptian cotton were published in Agriculture information Bulletin No. 152, February, 1956.

2/ See Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 152 for information on test procedures and interpretation of results.



# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

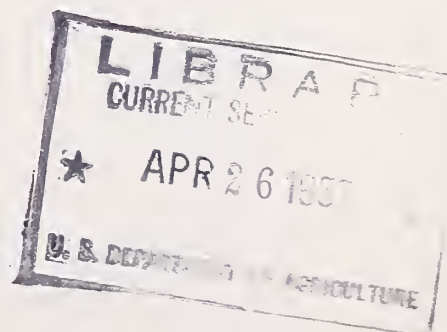
FC 8-56

October 24, 1956

## STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS - UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Through October 19, 1956, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$349.5 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton since the beginning of the program. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Through October 12, 1956, about 1.1 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 839 thousand bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding purchase authorizations.



Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Title I, Public Law 480, Through October 19, 1956

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Authorization		Funds Authorized	Sales Registered		Exported or Booked for Export		Final Contract--ing Date		Final Delivery Date
	Date Issued	No.	1/ dollars	2/ bales	1/ dollars	2/ bales	1/ dollars	2/ bales	ing Date	Date
<u>Fiscal Year 1954-55</u>										
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	11-03	3/ 9,600,573:	55,777:			55,836:	3-31-56		4-30-56
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05	1,124,253:	5,449:			5,519:	9-30-55		10-31-55
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02	3/ 2,900,000:	14,506:			14,560:	9-30-55		11-18-55
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02	3/ 8,500,000:	40,507:			39,607:	2-29-56		3-31-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03	36,600,000:	217,395:			203,211:	6-30-56		10-31-56
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03	510,000:	2,573:			2,548:	9-30-55		12-31-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05	6,521,963:	39,496:			38,658:	11-30-56		12-31-56
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04	70,829:	330:			330:	5-31-56		6-30-56
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07	700,000:	3,525:			2,438:	11-30-56		12-31-56
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06	1,500,000:	6,410:			5,984:	11-30-56		12-31-56
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09	500,000:	1,398:			1,398:	6-30-56		9-30-56
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208:	49,562:			47,960:	6-30-56		9-30-56
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000:	6,366:			6,223:	11-30-56		12-31-56
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11	840,000:	2,290:			2,117:	11-30-56		12-31-56
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01	3/ 9,400,000:	58,400:			58,300:	12-31-55		2-29-56
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05	35,000,000:	191,713:			188,573:	12- 5-55		1-15-56
Total.....			124,374,826:	695,697:			673,262:			
<u>Fiscal Year 1955-56</u>										
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12	700,000:	3,356:			3,333:	11-30-56		12-31-56
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13	1,000,000:	4,915:			4,913:	11-30-56		12-31-56
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03	1,635,000:	8,126:			8,113:	11-30-55		12-15-55
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-04	864,740:	1,680:			1,680:	6-30-56		10-31-56
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12	1,532,000:	7,492:			7,564:	6-30-56		9-30-56
Colombia.....	2-11-55	25-06	6,137,000:	33,379:			32,618:	7-31-56		9-30-56
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08	3/ 8,500,000:	43,955:			43,958:	5-31-56		7-10-56
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06	5,716,000:	16,660:			3,456:	12-31-56		3-30-57
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08	236,900:	0:			0:	6-30-56		9-30-56
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07	3/ 2,860,000:	18,042:			5,842:	11-30-56		12-31-56
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	34-04	5,721,000:	12,620:			11,620:	10- 1-56		12-31-56
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04	3/ 5,260,000:	20,000:			17,828:	10- 1-56		10-31-56
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09	19,300,000:	21,016:			1,444:	12-15-56		12-31-56
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19	25,157,000:	146,900:			18,980:	11-30-56		12-31-56
Total.....			84,629,640:	338,141:			161,349:			

# Fiscal Year 1956-57

China (Taiwan).....	8-20-56	:	:	:	5,256,000:	:	34,600:	:	3,268:	11-30-56	:	:
Burma/United Kingdom.....	8-20-56	:	:	:	2,625,000:	:	4,644:	:	792:	3-30-57	:	12-31-56
Burma/Japan.....	8-20-56	:	:	:	9,000,000:	:	0:	:	0:	3-30-57	:	4-30-57
Burma/Germany.....	8-20-56	:	:	:	2,625,000:	:	9,611:	:	773:	3-30-57	:	4-30-57
Burma/India.....	8-30-56	:	:	:	3,850,000:	:	1,700:	:	0:	3-30-57	:	4-30-57
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	8-30-56	:	:	:	3,000,000:	:	0:	:	0:	4-30-57	:	5-31-57
Indonesia/Germany.....	8-30-56	:	:	:	4,000,000:	:	0:	:	0:	4-30-57	:	5-31-57
Indonesia/Belgium.....	8-30-56	:	:	:	3,000,000:	:	0:	:	0:	4-30-57	:	5-31-57
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	8-30-56	:	:	:	3,500,000:	:	0:	:	0:	4-30-57	:	5-31-57
Indonesia/Japan.....	9-21-56	:	:	:	11,500,000:	:	0:	:	0:	5-31-57	:	6-29-57
Netherlands.....	9-24-56	:	:	:	275,000:	:	0:	:	0:	2-28-57	:	3-31-57
Pakistan.....	10-19-56	:	:	:	7,792,000:	:	0:	:	0:	1-31-57	:	6-29-57
Total.....		:	:	:	56,423,000:	:	50,555:	:	4,833:		:	

## Agreements Signed But

### No PA Issued

Indonesia.....	3- 2-56	:	:	:	6,248,000:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Korea.....	3-13-56	:	:	:	7,800,000:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
India.....	8-29-56	:	:	:	4/ 70,000,000:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total.....		:	:	:	84,048,000:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

### GRAND TOTAL.....

		:	:	:	349,475,466:	:	1,084,393:	:	839,444:		:	:
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## Cotton Linters

Spain.....	10-16-56	:	:	:	3/ 300,000:	:	:	:	:	1-31-57	:	2-28-57
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- 1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost.
- 2/ Registrations and vessel approval, through October 12, 1956, as reported by CSS.
- 3/ Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation.
- 4/ Three-year program.

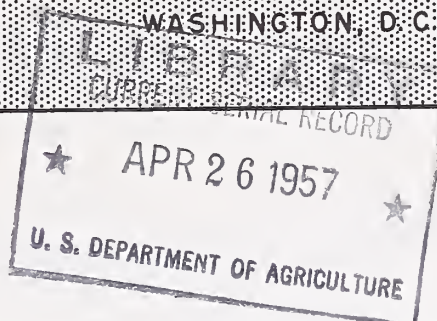


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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



FC 9-56

October 31, 1956

## CURRENT COTTON SITUATION IN MEXICO

### Summary

Mexico's 1956-57 cotton crop is estimated at 1.8 million bales (500 pounds gross), or 20 percent less than the 1955-56 peak production of 2.25 million bales. Cotton exports in 1955-56 rose to an all-time high of 2 million bales, to make Mexico the second largest cotton exporter in the world. Export prices of Mexican cotton were below those of United States cotton during most of the 1955-56 season, but have been slightly above, to slightly below, since about May. Cotton consumption increased sharply in the last 2 years, and a continuation of the upward trend is forecast for next year. Stocks at the beginning of the 1956-57 season were lower than the usual minimum working levels.

### Area and production

Mexico's 1956-57 cotton crop, harvested from June to December, is estimated at approximately 1,800,000 bales (500 pounds gross), a decline of 20 percent from the peak production of 2,250,000 bales in 1955-56. Cotton acreage declined 21 percent from the 2,700,000 acres harvested in 1955-56 to an estimated 2,130,000 in 1956-57. Most of the reduction in cotton acreage occurred in the West Coast region of Sonora and Sinaloa, where the area planted was less than half of that in 1955, as farmers shifted to cultivation of more wheat. The 360,000 acres estimated for this area in 1956, however, is slightly higher than the 350,000 acres reported for 1954. Sizeable acreage reductions also occurred in the Mexicali and Matamoros regions.

A sharp decline in cotton prices in 1955, and a curb in credit available to farmers for planting cotton, especially in the marginal areas, were considered to be the primary causes of the 1956 acreage reduction. Other factors contributing to the production decline were late-season rains in the Matamoros region, and insufficient water during the growing period in the Mexicali and Laguna regions. Rains in the

Matamoros and Laguna areas, just before and after picking was begun, reduced yields and lowered the grade of the fiber. New wells drilled this season in the Mexicali region did not produce sufficient water to attain the anticipated yields. A lack of electric power for operation of irrigation pumps had the effect of reducing the water supply in the Laguna region.

Table 1. MEXICO: Cotton acreage, production, and yield per acre, by regions, 1955 and 1956 1/

Region	State	Area		Production		Yield per	
		harvested				acre	
		1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
		1,000 acres		1,000 bales <u>2/</u>		pounds lint	
West Coast....	Sonora-Sinaloa..	749:	360:	640:	375:	410:	500
Mexicali .....	Baja California:	482:	371:	428:	375:	426:	485
Matamoros.....	Tamaulipas.....	725:	667:	454:	400:	301:	288
Laguna .....	Coahuila-Durango	319:	321:	396:	325:	596:	486
Delicias .....	Chihuahua.....	173:	173:	197:	200:	547:	555
Juarez and	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Villa Ahumada	Chihuahua.....	46:	49:	34:	35:	355:	343
La Paz .....	Baja California:	25:	25:	28:	35:	538:	672
Monterrey ...	Nuevo Leon .....	37:	37:	17:	5:	221:	65
Nuevo Laredo..	Tamaulipas.....	37:	37:	14:	15:	182:	195
Don Martin	Nuevo Leon-	:	:	:	:	:	:
(Anahuac)...	Coahuila .....	37:	37:	9:	15:	117:	195
Tecoman .....	Colima .....	37:	25:	17:	5:	221:	96
Other.....		33:	28:	16:	15:	233:	257
Total .....		2,700:	2,130:	2,250:	1,800:	400:	406

1/ Preliminary 1956.

2/ Bales of 500 pounds gross.

Source: Unofficial estimates.

Mexico's importance as a major cotton producer has increased rapidly in the last few years. The peak production of 2,250,000 bales in 1955-56 was more than 5 times the 1945-46 crop of 434,000 bales. Cotton acreage tripled during this 10-year period, increasing from 904,000 acres in 1945-46 to 2,700,000 in 1955-56. The larger increase in production than in area was due to the steadily increasing yields of cotton per acre. These averaged 229 pounds in 1945-46, increased to 469 pounds in 1954-55, but dropped to 400 pounds in 1955-56. The average yield for the 1956-57 crop is calculated at 406 pounds per acre, based on preliminary acreage and production estimates. Improvement in cultivation methods, increased use of fertilizer, expansion of irrigation facilities, more adequate control of insect infestation, and increasing use of improved varieties have been the principal factors in the achievement of the greater yields.

## Exports

Mexico ranked second among world cotton exporters last year with total exports of 2,027,000 bales during August-July 1955-56. This is 62 percent more than the 1954-55 exports of 1,253,000 bales. More than two-thirds of all Mexican cotton exports move through United States ports for transshipment to other countries. Cotton thus transshipped is shown on Mexico's trade records as exports to the United States, but under the United States import quota system, only 18,500 bales of Mexican cotton (Upland type under 1-1/8 inches in staple length) are permitted to enter the United States annually for consumption.

Table 2. MEXICO: Direct exports of cotton by countries of destination, annual 1949, 1951-55.

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	1949	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	
	1,000 bales						
Canada.....	8	6	3	2/	3	41	
United States 3/..	531	778	741	483	879	1,404	
Cuba .....	0	4/	6	5	5	5	
Belgium .....	1	5	5	14	23	26	
Denmark .....	0	4/	4/	0	1	1	
France .....	2/	123	1	2	2	11	
Germany, West....	2/	7	6	24	20	126	
Italy .....	0	2	2	0	1	6	
Netherlands.....	0	1	4	43	20	36	
Norway.....	0	2/	4/	0	0	1	
Spain.....	0	2/	6	16	4	0	
Sweden.....	0	2	2	2	0	3	
Switzerland.....	0	4/	1	4	4	3	
United Kingdom....	0	4/	9	22	15	45	
China.....	0	4/	2/	0	2/	10	
India.....	0	4/	1	0	0	1	
Japan.....	0	25	184	330	274	298	
Australia.....	0	4/	4/	0	0	4	
Other countries....	1	23	21	6	2	6	
Total.....	541	972	992	951	1,253	2,027	

1/ Calendar year. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Mostly for transshipment. Under the United States quota only 18,500 bales Upland type (under 1-1/8" staple length) may enter annually for consumption. 4/ If any, included in "other countries."

Source: Anuario Estadística del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanas, Revista de Estadística, Agricultural Attache, and other United States representatives abroad.

Cotton exported from Mexico during August-July 1955-56, both by direct export and transshipment, was destined principally to Japan, Western Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Official statistics for cotton transshipped to Canada by rail are not available. Canada's imports of Mexican cotton in 1955-56 were reported at 260,000 bales, whereas Mexico's direct exports by coastal steamship to Canada in that period were only 41,000 bales. The difference between these quantities would indicate the approximate volume of Mexican cotton transshipped to Canada by United States railroads in 1955-56. Quantities of Mexican cotton imported into Canada in earlier years were much smaller.

Table 3. MEXICO: Transshipments of cotton, through United States ports, by country of destination, annual 1949, 1951-55 <sup>1/</sup>

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1						
	1949	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	
	- - - - - 1,000 bales - - - - -						
Cuba.....	5	5	6	5	11	15	
Belgium.....	157	42	108	84	122	109	
Denmark .....	0	4	0	0	2/	12	
Finland.....	2/	9	18	4	3	0	
France.....	5	220	8	5	15	24	
Germany, West.....	16	39	82	67	130	278	
Italy.....	55	63	18	8	20	68	
Netherlands.....	24	23	80	52	105	133	
Norway.....	2	4	8	4	5	11	
Spain.....	53	101	48	35	5	0	
Sweden.....	7	24	15	12	24	57	
Switzerland.....	14	14	15	15	23	21	
United Kingdom.....	5	123	61	63	121	183	
Yugoslavia.....	16	1	0	0	0	0	
Hong Kong.....	3	3	1	2/	2	12	
India.....	26	6	3	2/	2	0	
Indonesia.....	0	1	4	1	2	14	
Japan.....	12	211	387	328	337	303	
Australia.....	0	1	2/	2/	2/	28	
Other countries....	27	19	20	15	12	3/ 38	
Total.....	427	913	882	698	939	1,306	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes linters, waste, gin sweepings and hull fibers but does not include transshipments to Canada by railroad and exports direct from Mexican ports to other destinations. <sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 bales. <sup>3/</sup> Includes Austria and Rep. of the Philippines 6 each, Chile, Ireland, and Trieste 4 each. Compiled from official records of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

A new program to stimulate cotton exports was initiated by Mexico in 1956, whereby importers of certain items are required to arrange for cotton exports equivalent in value to the commodities to be imported. This type of transaction is generally referred to as compensatory trade in contrast with barter trade, which usually involves specific commodities traded on a bilateral basis with other countries. Under the compensatory trade regulations, the cotton may be exported to any country so long as the Mexican importer of the manufactured products can show documentary evidence that he has arranged for the export of Mexican cotton of equivalent value to the products imported.

Import commodities affected so far have included many items such as wines, liquors, artificial fibers, sheet steel, steel tubing, machinery, textiles, furs, insecticides, and fertilizers. Effective November 1, 1956, imports of automobile parts for assembly in Mexico will also become subject to compensatory trade regulations. Transactions are handled by the National Bank of Foreign Commerce with cotton merchants who assume responsibility for the cotton exports on a commission basis. Exports of approximately 300,000 bales of cotton are reported to have been made under compensatory trade arrangements as of August 31, 1956.

### Prices

Most of Mexico's 1955-56 cotton crop had been sold by producers before the establishment (mid-June 1956) of the present competitive prices for sales of United States cotton for export from stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Prices of Mexican cotton (Middling 1-1/32 inches) as shown on the Liverpool market were below those of United States cotton during the greater part of the 1955-56 season, but have been slightly above, to slightly below, since the present United States export program was inaugurated in the spring of 1956.

Average prices of Mexican cotton at Torreon were 15 percent lower in August 1956 than in August a year ago. The August 1956 monthly average price of Middling 15/16 inch, 21.56 U. S. cents a pound, was the lowest since 1946. This is about 10 percent below the price of 300 pesos per Spanish quintal (23.68 U. S. cents a pound) which the Government had hoped to maintain for farmers after the reduction of the cotton export tax on June 30, 1956. The full benefit of the tax reduction (from 5.34 to 3.75 U. S. cents a pound) was intended to be passed on to growers, but no minimum price was fixed officially.

When export taxes and cost of moving cotton from Torreon to Brownsville, Texas, are added to Torreon quotations, the average monthly prices are from 1 to 4 cents below United States domestic prices (monthly average 14 spot markets) from May 1955 through August 1956.

Table 4. MEXICO: Average monthly prices, Middling 15/16 inch staple cotton at Torreon, July 1953-August 1956. 1/

(U. S. cents a pound)				
Month	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
July.....	27.55	27.14	25.12	21.67
August .....	27.08	28.75	25.44	21.56
September .....	26.77	29.95	23.98	
October .....	27.19	29.42	23.44	
November .....	28.11	28.40	22.86	
December .....	28.33	27.96	22.67	
January .....	28.31	27.62	23.50	
February .....	29.94	27.04	25.42	
March .....	31.13	2/	28.56	
April .....	31.77	26.16	25.64	
May .....	29.20	25.76	2/	
June .....	25.94	25.64	2/	

1/ Prices do not include export tax of 5.54 cents a pound prior to July 1955, 5.34 cents until June 30, 1956, and 3.75 cents thereafter. 2/ Not available.

Source: Direccion de Economia Rural, Ministry of Agriculture.

A significant rise in the price of Mexican cotton occurred in the latter part of August and the first part of September, when the price of Middling 1 inch at Torreon stood at 292 pesos per quintal, equivalent to 23.05 U. S. cents a pound. The present cost of delivering cotton from Torreon to Brownsville, including the export tax of 3.75 cents, is estimated at 5.05 cents a pound. The price for Middling 1 inch Mexican cotton, FOB Brownsville, therefore, would be equivalent to approximately 28.10 cents. The average price at which the Commodity Credit Corporation was selling cotton for export on a bid basis at that time was nearly 200 points lower than the Mexican price. Spot quotations for Mexican cotton are usually based on U. S. futures prices. In past years (except war periods), they were usually just enough lower than U. S. prices to assure complete disposal of the crop in one season. The probable cause for the reverse ratio in prices of the two growths recently is the fact that the 1956 Mexican crop in northeastern Mexico was not as large as early estimates and the supply was therefore inadequate to meet all deferred delivery commitments.

Mexico has no official price support for cotton, but has an established system throughout the country of credit assistance to farmers through non-profit government banks. The Banco Nacional de Agricola (National Bank of Agriculture) provides financing for private

agricultural interests. The Banco Ejidal (National Bank of Cooperative Farmers) finances farmers' cooperatives, and also acts as agent for the cooperatives in the purchase of agricultural equipment, fertilizers, or insecticides, and in the sale of the cotton. Loans for the 1956-57 crop cotton, basis Strict Middling 1 inch, have been authorized at 290 pesos per Spanish quintal (22.89 U. S. cents a pound). Any profit resulting from the subsequent sale of the cotton is paid to the grower, and losses, if any, would be absorbed by the banks.

### Consumption

Mexico's consumption of cotton, practically all of which is by cotton spinning mills, has shown a sharp upward trend in the last 2 years, with consumption reaching 420,000 bales in 1954-55 and 425,000 bales in 1955-56. Consumption during the preceding 8 years had maintained a fairly steady level of about 300,000 to 330,000 bales per year. The recent increase is attributed to an expansion in plant capacity and also to recovery from the depression in textile demand suffered by the industry in 1952 and 1953. The textile industry enjoyed a prosperous year in 1955. Increased incomes from large crops of all kinds in 1954 and 1955 resulted in increased domestic demand for cotton textiles, especially coarse-type materials. The textile industry reports a close correlation between agricultural conditions and textile consumption.

The outlook for 1956-57 is for cotton consumption of about 460,000 bales. The favorable domestic demand is expected to continue and the modernization of additional mills is anticipated. A new factory in Ciudad Sahugan, Hidalgo, sponsored by Mexican and Japanese interests for the manufacture of Japanese textile machinery, was opened in June 1956. The factory will manufacture relatively low-cost textile machinery, and thus permit economical modernization of many smaller mills which are not financially able to procure new equipment from abroad.

The value of cotton yarns and textiles produced in Mexico increased 25 percent from 1954 to 1,161.5 million pesos (\$93 million) in 1955. (The Mexican peso was devalued April 19, 1954, from 8.60 pesos per dollar to 12.50 pesos per dollar). There was also an increase in plant capacity and the labor force in the cotton industry during 1955. There were 1,100,000 spindles and 37,500 looms in operation in 1955 as compared with 1,078,000 spindles and 36,000 looms a year earlier. The number of workers employed in the industry increased from 41,560 to 44,028 during the same period.

Mexico's exports of cotton textiles, including yarns, fabrics, knitwear, rugs, miscellaneous items, and waste in 1955 had a value equivalent to about \$7 million. Exports of the principal item, cotton fabrics,

declined from 2,028 metric tons in 1954 to 1,650 metric tons in 1955, although the value increased as a result of higher prices. As in the recent past, Guatemala was the principal market. Other customers were Indonesia, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, El Salvador, and Haiti. Exports of cotton waste, mostly to the United States, amounted to 28,000 metric tons in 1954 as compared to 34,000 in 1955.

Cotton products imported into Mexico in greatest quantity were tire cord and various impregnated fabrics, most of which came from the United States. Total imports of cotton fabric in 1955 were valued at \$1.4 million. Imports of cotton yarn and thread in 1955 were valued at \$1.5 million.

### Stocks

Stocks of cotton in Mexico on July 1, 1956, the beginning of the Mexican cotton crop year, were estimated at 49,000 bales, or 69 percent less than stocks of 160,000 bales held a year earlier. The current figure is lower than levels usually considered adequate for minimum working stocks.

Mexico usually markets the entire surplus of cotton available for export within the year that it is produced, although the cotton moves more rapidly into export in some years than in others. The low level of the 1955-56 carryover, reportedly, has resulted in some mills drawing their July requirements from the early Matamoros harvest.

### Outlook

Trade sources estimate that considerably more than half of the 1956-57 exportable supply of cotton had been sold for export by the end of September. Exports during July, the first month of the 1956-57 Mexican season, were unusually heavy, amounting to 167,000 bales as compared with 78,000 in July 1955, and 101,000 in July 1954. Exports for the entire 1956-57 season are expected to exceed 1,300,000 bales.

It is too early to forecast next year's acreage, but no major expansion is anticipated at this time. Additional irrigation facilities will be available in Sinaloa, where some part of the main canals and laterals of the new Miguel Hidalgo Dam on the Rio Fuerte may be in use by January 1, 1957. This dam, which has been under construction for 2 years, has now been sufficiently completed so that it can be closed and begin to store water. It will eventually bring into irrigation about 420,000 acres of rich Rio Fuerte lands and generate some 30,000 kilowatts of energy.

Water reserves in some reservoirs are reported to be low, and unless they are filled by rains, water shortages may develop, particularly in the northeast section of the country. The Government is expected to continue its program for encouraging the production of cotton, which is a major source of foreign exchange. Various steps have been taken to reduce the cotton farmers' cost of production. These include cheaper fertilizer and insecticides, development of improved seed, credit assistance, and education in improved cultivation practices. The National Foreign Trade Bank has also launched a campaign to try to sell more cotton directly to the consuming countries, rather than through United States shippers. They have suggested a long term program to this end calling for the expansion of local banking and credit facilities, and improvement of seaports.

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Based on information from the Office of the  
Agricultural Attache, and other United States  
representatives in Mexico.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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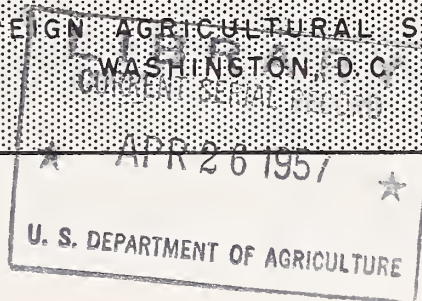
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.



FC 10-56

November 5, 1956

## WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION DOWN IN 1956-57

### Summary

World cotton production in 1956-57 is estimated at 38.9 million bales (500 pounds gross weight), 1.5 percent lower than the revised estimate of 39.5 million bales produced in 1955-56. Highlighting 1956-57 production is a drop of nearly 1.5 million bales in the United States and 0.4 million bales in Mexico, contrasted with an increase of 0.6 million bales in the remainder of the Foreign Free World and an increase of 0.7 million bales estimated for Communist countries.

World cotton acreage declined 2.3 percent in 1956-57 from a year earlier, mainly in the United States, Mexico, and Central America. Yields are higher in many countries this year mainly because of more favorable growing conditions and removal of much of the lower yielding lands from cotton production. World production of extra long staple cotton increased 11 percent (mostly in Menoufi variety in Egypt) over last year in response to relatively short free supply and favorable prices at planting time.

United States acreage allotments (state totals) for the 1957 crop are about 0.2 million acres larger than for 1956, but harvested acreage in 1957 may be smaller since acreage removed from cotton to comply with Soil Bank agreements is expected to be greater than in 1956. Communist areas plan further increases. Foreign Free World production may be slightly higher in 1957-58, depending largely on stability and level of cotton prices prior to planting time.

### United States Production Reduced

The United States 1956-57 cotton crop of 13.3 million bales (October estimate) represents 34 percent of world production compared with 41 percent for the 5-year prewar average. United States production this year is almost 1.5 million bales or 10 percent lower than the 1955-56 crop of 14.7 million bales, and 12 percent below the average production of 15.0 million bales in the 5 years 1951-55. Reduced acreage under controls is largely responsible for the smaller United States crop. The indicated yield per harvested acre is only 10 pounds or 2.4 percent lower than last year's record of 417 pounds per acre. Yields are exceptionally good in Central and Far Western States but are materially lower in non-irrigated

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified areas, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1954-56 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Average			Production 2/		
	1935-39	1945-49	1954	1935-39	1945-49	1954	1935-39	1945-49	1954
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bales	bales	bales
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>									
El Salvador	9	35	73	112	94	90	132	110	
Guatemala	-	8	39	52	35	40	45	40	
Mexico	725	1,034	1,820	2,700	2,130	1,780	2,250	1,800	
Nicaragua	9	11	213	257	175	205	160	180	
United States	27,788	21,258	19,251	16,928	15,661	13,696	14,721	13,268	
British West Indies	20	12	17	13	-	5	4	-	
Haiti	-	37	50	-	-	8	-	-	
Total 1/	28,642	22,403	21,470	20,122	18,175	15,828	17,325	15,420	
<b>EUROPE</b>									
Bulgaria 5/	85	82	-	-	-	129	-	-	
Greece	168	111	270	410	395	190	279	285	
Italy	56	40	100	133	75	44	63	35	
Rumania 5/	8	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spain	46	130	267	406	500	95	150	175	
Yugoslavia	8	-	29	35	37	7	13	11	
Total 1/	372	511	1,146	1,399	1,422	510	607	621	
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)</b>	5,087	3,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>ASIA</b>									
Aden	-	-	33	-	-	19	27	-	
Cyprus	11	5	13	12	12	3	3	3	
Iran	453	239	620	650	625	275	275	275	
Iraq	53	22	100	100	-	31	34	-	
Syria	85	59	463	600	675	365	400	500	
Turkey	667	645	1,440	1,520	1,500	650	600	625	
Afghanistan	-	-	150	160	-	85	90	-	
Burma	428	178	450	450	450	100	85	100	
China (incl. Manchuria)	7,038	5,831	9,600	-	-	3,100	-	-	
India	6/24,204	11,306	18,684	20,230	20,000	4,400	3,800	4,200	
Korea 7/	564	344	296	276	-	65	81	-	
Indonesia	27	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	
Pakistan	6/	2,965	3,185	3,540	-	1,300	1,420	1,400	
Thailand	16	84	85	-	-	31	-	-	
Total 1/	33,805	21,827	35,158	37,909	38,056	10,437	10,168	10,894	

<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>												
Argentina .....	770:	962:	1,300:	1,300:	1,500:	289:	427:	520:	525:	550		
Brazil .....	5,562:	4,520:	4,500:	5,000:	-	1,956:	1,352:	1,650:	1,700:	-		
Colombia .....	98:	-	230:	180:	165:	23:	27:	122:	103:	100		
Ecuador .....	40:	41:	36:	45:	40:	13:	11:	12:	15:	13		
Paraguay .....	111:	123:	155:	140:	-	40:	47:	60:	45:	-		
Peru .....	428:	345:	556:	556:	556:	379:	308:	495:	500:	500		
Venezuela .....	50:	-	50:	40:	50:	11:	11:	20:	13:	15		
Total 4/ .....	7,060:	6,177:	6,833:	7,267:	7,268:	2,711:	2,184:	2,881:	2,903:	2,911		
<b>AFRICA AND OCEANIA</b>												
Sudan .....	439:	371:	685:	598:	-	248:	246:	403:	441:	-		
Belgian Congo .....	874:	745:	850:	850:	-	172:	195:	225:	240:	-		
Nyasaland .....	-	51:	-	-	-	13:	6:	13:	9:	-		
Kenya .....	84:	-	88:	100:	-	12:	8:	11:	16:	-		
Tanganyika .....	-	-	250:	-	-	50:	38:	85:	102:	100		
Uganda .....	1,477:	1,324:	1,739:	1,686:	-	281:	227:	250:	300:	-		
Egypt .....	1,821:	1,367:	1,639:	1,885:	1,716:	1,893:	1,456:	1,598:	1,535:	1,523		
French Equatorial Africa .....	390:	-	800:	800:	-	41:	104:	160:	160:	160		
French North Africa .....	1:	5:	30:	32:	-	8/	2:	15:	17:	-		
French West Africa .....	-	-	175:	200:	-	28:	14:	35:	40:	-		
Mozambique .....	-	557:	710:	700:	700: 9/	33:	104:	135:	130:	150		
Nigeria .....	-	-	-	-	-	36:	48:	160:	142:	165		
Angola .....	73:	-	134:	136:	135:	13:	24:	30:	30:	28		
Southern Rhodesia .....	2:	5:	8:	6:	-	8/	2:	2:	2:	-		
Union of South Africa .....	-	12:	90:	100:	-	2:	3:	34:	33:	-		
Australia .....	53:	5:	13:	15:	12:	11:	1:	4:	3:	3		
Total 4/ .....	6,176:	5,710:	8,143:	8,313:	8,279:	2,840:	2,483:	3,174:	3,217:	3,254		
World total 4/ .....	81,142:	60,325:	79,250:	81,510:	79,600:	31,689:	25,687:	38,630:	39,520:	38,930		
Foreign Free World .....	41,135:	29,352:	43,419:	47,467:	46,624:	12,218:	9,280:	15,860:	16,097:	16,247		
Communist countries .....	12,219:	9,715:	16,580:	17,115:	17,315:	6,322:	4,303:	9,074:	8,702:	9,415		

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for other figures not available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only, after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad and results of office research.

areas of Texas and Oklahoma because of drought. The harvested area is expected to be only 15.7 million acres in 1956-57, the smallest since 1882. This compares with 16.9 million acres harvested in 1955-56 and an average of 25.7 million acres for 1951, 1952, and 1953.

#### Foreign Production Increases

Foreign Free World countries as a whole decreased cotton acreage from 47.5 million acres in 1955-56 to about 46.6 million in 1956-57. However, production is expected to increase slightly, from 16.1 million bales to around 16.2 million if early reports prove to be reasonably accurate. The slight increase in production coincident with reduced acreage is attributed to better weather and continued efforts to increase yields per acre by expanding and improving irrigation systems, growing cotton on more adaptable lands, using more fertilizer, and improving insect controls.

Communist countries (principally the Soviet Union and China) are expected to show a substantial increase of approximately 0.7 million bales in 1956-57 over 1955-56 according to incomplete information. Production in the Soviet Union, which reportedly declined in 1955-56 by about 9 percent below 1954 largely as a result of unfavorable weather, is expected to return in 1956-57 to the 1954-55 level of about 5.8 million bales under more favorable growing conditions. Cotton production in China continues to expand as the government is encouraging greater production to meet more of the consumption needs.

#### Production of Asiatic Type Short Staples Higher

Foreign Free World production of Asiatic type short staple cotton, grown mainly in India, Pakistan, and Burma, is expected to be roughly 10 percent greater in 1956-57 than in the previous year. In India, the total 1956 crop (all types) is expected to be about 4.2 million bales, or 0.4 million bales more than last season. Yields are expected to be substantially higher than the very poor yields of 1955, with acreage down slightly from a year ago. The Indian Government is encouraging increased production of the medium staple varieties to supply a larger proportion of domestic needs, and of the short staples for export to increase foreign exchange earnings. The Government's new 5-year Plan recently announced includes a cotton production goal by 1961 equivalent to 5.3 million bales of 500 pounds gross, an increase of 1.1 million bales or 26 percent above the 1956-57 crop.

Pakistan's 1956 cotton crop (all types) is about 1.4 million bales, down only slightly from last year, despite a poor stand and excessive rains and floods in some areas earlier in the season. A strong sustained demand for harsh, short staple Desi-type cottons, about 9 percent of Pakistan's total crop at present, has curtailed the trend toward reduction of this type of cotton. Burma's cotton crop, nearly all of which is soft, short staple type, is estimated at 100 thousand bales in 1956, about equal to production in 1954.

### Extra Long Staple Production Higher

World production of extra long staple types of cotton in 1956-57, placed at 1,181 thousand bales, is about 11 percent above the 1,067 thousand bales grown in 1955-56, as shown in the table below. Most of the increase is accounted for by the Menoufi variety in Egypt. The increase in total world production was stimulated by relatively short free supply and favorable prices in world markets at planting time. The current short supply of Egyptian extra long staple, expectation of continued heavy exports from Egypt to Communist countries, and high prices are encouraging expansion of production of this type of cotton in other countries. World production of extra long staple cotton consists mostly of Egyptian Karnak and Menoufi, American-Egyptian Pima S-1, Peruvian Pima and Karnak, Sudanese Sakel, and a small quantity of Sea Island produced in the West Indies.

Production of extra long staple cotton by countries and varieties, crop year 1955-56 and estimates for 1956-57

Country and variety	Year beginning August 1	
	1955-56	1956-57 est.
	<u>1,000 bales 1/</u>	<u>1,000 bales 1/</u>
<u>Egypt</u>		
Karnak.....	488	481
Menoufi.....	62	159
<u>Sudan</u>		
Sakel.....	392	400
<u>Peru</u>		
Pima and Karnak.....	77	88
<u>United States</u>		
American Egyptian.....	43	47
<u>West Indies 2/</u>		
Sea Island.....	5	6
Total.....	1,067	1,181

1/ 500 pounds gross weight. 2/ Includes Puerto Rico.

In Egypt, the 1956 Karnak acreage, placed at 631 thousand acres, is more than 20 percent below 1955. However, as a result of higher yields the 1956 production of Karnak is expected to fall only slightly below last year's crop of 488 thousand bales. The smaller Karnak crop is more than offset by increased production of Menoufi in 1956, resulting in a combined crop of 640 thousand bales of these two varieties, exceeding 1955 production by 90 thousand bales. Egypt's 1956 crop (all varieties) is expected to be about 1.5 million bales, about the same as in 1955. Favorable crop conditions have resulted in higher yields which partly offset a

9 percent acreage drop from last year. Egyptian prospects for 1957 are as yet undeterminable, depending largely on whether controls limiting cotton acreage to 33 percent of the total cultivated land are continued. The 1956 crop of Sudanese Sakel, estimated at about 400 thousand bales, is more than double prewar production. Approximately 50 thousand bales of American Upland type also will be harvested this year in Sudan.

The Peruvian Pima and Karnak crops recently harvested are estimated at a record high of 88 thousand bales, exceeding 1955 production by 11 thousand bales. In contrast, production of Tanguis cotton, a medium long staple variety, in Peru has declined because of damage from weather and insects in previous seasons, encouraging some shift to food crops.

In the United States the 1956 crop of extra long staple cotton, estimated at 47 thousand bales (October crop report) to be harvested from 40 thousand acres, compares with 43 thousand bales produced in 1955 from 41 thousand acres. However the 1957 national acreage allotment for extra long staple cotton (mostly American Egyptian) has been announced at 89,357 acres, nearly double the 1956 allotment of 45,305 acres. The national marketing quota of 76,565 bales for 1957 is more than double the 1956 quota of 35,300 bales. Marketing quotas are subject to approval by producers through a referendum to be held on December 11, 1956. The larger increase in the marketing quota in relation to the acreage allotment reflects the substantially higher yields of the new Pima S-1 variety realized during the past 5 years, the period used to convert the marketing (bale) quota to the acreage allotment. The increased quota for 1957 is in response to the increased demand for Pima S-1 cotton. It will permit this excellent quality cotton to enter world markets in sizeable quantities for the first time at prices currently 4 to 5 cents per pound below Karnak prices.

#### Production of Upland Types Declines

In the remaining Foreign Free World, cotton production, which is principally American Upland type, will total about 8.0 million bales in 1956-57, down 3 percent from 1955-56 but 7 percent above 1954-55, and almost double the 5-year prewar average.

In Mexico and the Central American countries, cotton acreage in 1956-57 has declined about 20 percent below a year ago, mainly as a result of a sharp decline in world cotton prices and restriction in credit to farmers, especially in marginal areas. Unusually low yields in 1955-56 and resulting operational losses also prompted a decrease in acreage planted in 1956 from the high levels reached in 1955-56. Yields are expected to be substantially higher in 1956-57 with a removal of much of the marginal land and with generally favorable weather thus far this season. Mexico's production is estimated at 1.8 million bales compared with 2.2 million a year ago. Crop prospects deteriorated in the Matamoros region because of late season rains, and in the Mexicali and Laguna regions as a result of insufficient irrigation water. Acreage is down 32 percent in Nicaragua but yields are expected to be much better than average.

Production is expected to be 20 thousand bales larger than the poor crop of a year ago when excessive rain and insects caused heavy losses.

In Brazil there is a reported production increase of 15 percent in Northern areas, where harvest of the 1956-57 crop is nearing completion, while intentions are to decrease acreage in South Brazil, where planting was begun in September. In Argentina, 1956-crop plantings now under way are expected to be about 1.5 million acres compared with 1.3 million acres in each of the 2 previous years, but indications are that more cotton acreage will be diverted to soybeans in subsequent years.

Countries producing American Upland type cotton in the Near East have reported little change in acreage but are expecting considerable improvements in yields in 1956-57 over those in 1955-56. Higher yields are expected as a result of favorable weather this year and a further shift from dryland to irrigation for cotton production. Syria is continuing a program of expansion in cotton with a 1956 production of 0.5 million bales, the highest on record. There are reported slight increases in production in Turkey and Greece. Spain's cotton production is expected to continue the upward trend of recent years despite insect damage and unfavorable weather, which partly offset an estimated 23 percent increase in acreage.

In African areas other than Egypt and Sudan it appears that 1956-57 production will be about the same as a year earlier. Production is up in 1956 in Mozambique and Nigeria.

The current estimate of total world production of 38.9 million bales in the 1956-57 season includes estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries, where the 1956-57 crops are now being planted for harvest in the first half of 1957. Estimates of outturn of these crops obviously are subject to error. These countries account for roughly 8 percent of total world production of cotton and 20 percent of the total for Foreign Free World countries.

#### Prospects for World Cotton Production in 1957-58

It is too early for actual forecasts of 1957-58 crops, nearly all of which will be planted after March 1957. However, reported acreage allotments, production goals and aids offered to cotton growers in various countries indicate that under average growing conditions, world production in 1957-58 may be expected to equal or slightly exceed that in 1956-57. Continued stability of world cotton prices at the level of recent months would probably result in a leveling off of production in many Foreign Free World countries, especially in the Western Hemisphere. On the other hand, further expansion in production is planned in a number of major producing countries, particularly Pakistan, India, Sudan, Nigeria, Spain, Greece, and the Near East regardless of the lower prices this year. Most of these countries have established 5-year production goals ranging from 25 percent to over 200 percent higher than present levels of production. Attempts to achieve this expansion in most countries will continue to be mainly through higher yields rather than increases in acreage. The Soviet Union plans

call for substantial increases in production during the next 5 years with new irrigated areas to be brought into production. China is expected to continue to increase production to meet rising consumption needs which usually exceed the crop by 200,000 to 300,000 bales annually.

In the United States a 1957 national acreage allotment of 17.4 million acres, the same as in 1956, has been proclaimed for Upland cotton. However, aggregate state acreage allotments for 1957 may total almost 17.6 million acres after the reserves for small farm minimums and state minimums as provided for under the law are added to the national allotment proclaimed. The acreage to be harvested in the United States in 1957 could be somewhat smaller than the 15.6 million acres in 1956 (the smallest since the 1880's), since the acreage removed from cotton to comply with Soil Bank agreements is expected to be greater than the acreage removed in 1956. Harvested acreage is also affected by the amount of abandonment and underplanting of allotments. The 1957 United States acreage allotment for extra long staple cotton, announced on October 15 is 89,357 acres, almost double the 1956 allotment of 45,305 acres.

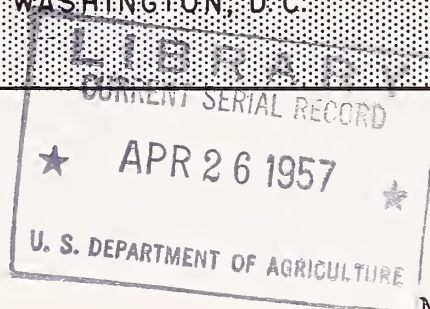
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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other FAS representatives abroad.



# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



FC 11-56

November 5, 1956

## STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

### UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Through November 5, 1956, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$392.5 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton since the beginning of the program. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Through November 2, 1956, about 1.2 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 921 thousand bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding purchase authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Title I, Public Law 480, Through November 5, 1956

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Authorization Date Issued	No.	Funds Authorized 1/	Sales Registered 2/	Exported or Booked for Export 2/	Final Contract-- ing Date	Final Delivery Date
Fiscal Year 1954-55							
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	11-03	3/ 9,600,573:	55,777	55,836	3-31-56	4-30-56
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05	1,124,253:	5,449	5,519	9-30-55	10-31-55
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02	3/ 2,900,000:	14,506	14,560	9-30-55	11-18-55
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02	3/ 8,500,000:	40,507	39,607	2-29-56	3-31-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03	36,600,000:	217,097	214,649	6-30-56	11-30-56
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03	510,000:	2,573	2,548	9-30-55	12-31-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05	6,521,963:	42,488	39,254	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04	70,829:	330	330	5-31-56	6-30-56
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07	700,000:	3,525	2,438	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06	1,500,000:	6,210	5,984	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09	276,310:	1,398	1,398	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208:	49,562	47,960	6-30-56	9-30-56
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000:	6,524	6,301	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11	840,000:	2,321	2,117	11-30-56	12-31-56
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01	3/ 9,400,000:	58,400	58,300	12-31-55	2-29-56
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05	35,000,000:	191,713	188,573	12- 5-55	1-15-56
Total.....			124,151,136:	698,380	685,374		
Fiscal Year 1955-56							
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12	800,000:	3,356	3,358	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13	1,123,690:	4,915	4,913	11-30-56	12-31-56
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03	1,635,000:	8,126	8,113	11-30-55	12-15-55
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-04	864,740:	1,680	1,680	6-30-56	10-31-56
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12	1,532,000:	7,492	7,564	6-30-56	9-30-56
Colombia.....	2-11-55	25-06	6,137,000:	32,697	32,618	7-31-56	9-30-56
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08	8,500,000:	43,955	43,958	5-31-56	7-10-56
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06	5,716,000:	22,005	6,030	12-31-56	3-30-57
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08	236,900:	0	0	6-30-56	9-30-56
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07	3/ 2,860,000:	18,042	11,445	11-30-56	12-31-56
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	34-04	5,721,000:	12,620	11,620	10- 1-56	12-31-56
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04	3/ 5,260,000:	20,000	19,501	11-30-56	12-31-56
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09	19,300,000:	75,125	45,455	12-15-56	12-31-56
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19	25,167,000:	147,700	25,722	11-30-56	12-31-56
Total.....			84,853,330:	397,713	221,977		

Fiscal Year 1956-57									
China (Taiwan)	8-20-56	37-03	5,256,000:	34,800	8,653	11-30-56	12-31-56		
Burma/United Kingdom	8-20-56	33-03	2,625,000:	8,859	2,892	3-30-57	4-30-57		
Burma/Japan	8-20-56	33-04	9,000,000:	300	0	3-30-57	4-30-57		
Burma/Germany	8-20-56	33-05	2,625,000:	11,402	2,184	3-30-57	4-30-57		
Burma/India	8-30-56	33-08	3,850,000:	1,700	0	3-30-57	4-30-57		
Indonesia/United Kingdom	8-30-56	34-06	3,000,000:	120	0	4-30-57	5-31-57		
Indonesia/Germany	8-30-56	34-07	4,000,000:	0	0	4-30-57	5-31-57		
Indonesia/Belgium	8-30-56	34-08	3,000,000:	0	0	4-30-57	5-31-57		
Indonesia/Hong Kong	8-30-56	34-09	3,500,000:	800	0	4-30-57	5-31-57		
Indoneisa/Japan	9-21-56	34-11	11,500,000:	0	0	5-31-57	6-29-57		
Netherlands	9-24-56	38-01	275,000:	1,800	0	2-28-57	3-31-57		
Pakistan	10-19-56	15-20	7,792,000:	0	0	1-31-57	6-29-57		
India	10-31-56	39-03	23,925,000:	0	0	6-29-57	7-31-57		
Total			80,348,000:	59,781	13,729				

[illegible][illegible]

<u>Spain.....</u>	10-16-56	17-02 : 3/	300,000:	:	1-31-57	:	2-28-57
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

- Note:** The dollars and bales shown in the tables of the October 24, 1956, report were actual numbers and not in 1000 as shown.





# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FC 12-56

November 20, 1956

## WORLD COTTON STOCKS INCREASE FOR FIFTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

World stocks of cotton on July 31, 1956, estimated at 24.1 million bales, exceeded stocks of a year earlier by 1.5 million bales and were at the highest level since 1946. World stocks have risen each year from the postwar low of 11.8 million bales in 1951 with practically all of the increase occurring in the United States. It is apparent, therefore, that practically all of the excess of world production over world consumption during the past 5 years has accumulated in United States stocks. At the beginning of the current marketing year on August 1 stocks of old-crop cotton in foreign exporting countries were practically exhausted and stocks in nearly all importing countries were at or below the levels usually considered as minimum working stocks.

Significant features of the world cotton stock situation in the 1955-56 season were an increase of 3.3 million bales in United States stocks and a decline of 1.8 million bales in stocks in foreign countries. United States stocks of 14.5 million bales on July 31, 1956, were 1.5 million larger than the previous record high in 1939, and represented 60 percent of the world total and 79 percent of the stocks held in all exporting countries. This surplus buildup in the United States resulted from a declining level of exports, attributable mainly to a sharp rise in foreign production, volume sales of foreign cotton for export at prices below those in effect for United States cotton, and anticipation abroad, particularly in 1955, that United States export prices would be reduced under an export sales program.

Total stocks in foreign surplus producing countries (including Communist) on July 31, 1956, were less than the 5.0 million bales on hand a year earlier by 1.1 million bales or 22 percent, while aggregate stocks in deficit countries fell from 5.9 million bales in 1955 to 5.3 million in 1956. At the beginning of the present season, stocks of cotton in nearly all foreign countries, both exporting and importing, were near the minimum level needed for efficient mill operations.

In most of the foreign Free World exporting countries practically all old-crop surpluses had been exported by August 1, 1956, or were sold and awaiting shipment. The total of almost 3.0 million bales for this

COTTON: Estimated world stocks, by principal countries,  
July 31, 1956, with comparisons 1/

(In bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Stocks on hand July 31			
	1939	1954	1955	1956
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
<u>Surplus countries</u>				
United States <u>2/</u> .....	13,033	9,728	11,205	14,540
Mexico.....	150	200	300	100
El Salvador..... <u>3/</u>	2	13	55	20
Nicaragua..... <u>3/</u>	1	10	106	60
Iran.....	40	20	18	30
Pakistan.....	-	250	260	170
Syria..... <u>3/</u>	5	7	19	21
Turkey.....	70	110	150	148
Argentina.....	243	545	500	525
Brazil.....	661	1,225	825	650
Peru.....	200	255	340	285
Belgian Congo.....	150	100	100	75
British East Africa.....	75	70	50	65
Egypt.....	325	485	640	352
French Equatorial Africa.....	15	100	100	95
Sudan.....	107	200	300	180
Others <u>4/</u> .....	1,058	1,059	1,212	1,076
Total surplus countries.....	16,135	14,377	16,180	18,392
<u>Deficit countries</u>				
Canada.....	56	45	50	40
Belgium.....	150	126	130	103
France.....	700	330	390	355
Germany (Western)..... <u>3/</u>	300	260	240	230
Italy.....	250	260	159	160
Netherlands.....	80	70	81	80
Portugal..... <u>3/</u>	25	42	39	39
Spain.....	50	155	190	140
Sweden.....	60	105	104	88
Switzerland.....	100	100	98	91
United Kingdom.....	1,045	860	546	433
Yugoslavia..... <u>3/</u>	20	9	45	75
Hong Kong..... <u>3/</u>	5	43	45	60
India..... <u>5/</u>	2,165	1,800	2,380	1,870
Japan.....	556	522	425	465
Korea.....	43	35	50	25
Colombia.....	5	58	58	49
Australia.....	20	17	19	17
Others <u>6/</u> .....	1,435	933	871	1,019
Total deficit countries.....	7,065	5,770	5,920	5,339
Afloat.....	550	700	500	400
World total.....	23,750	20,847	22,600	24,131

1/ Southern Hemisphere estimates include unginned cotton. 2/ Running bales.

3/ Estimates based on production, consumption, and trade data. 4/ Mostly U.S.S.R., Mozambique, and Nigeria. 5/ Includes Pakistan stocks. 6/ Mostly China and Eastern Europe.

Compiled from official and trade sources.

group was 25 percent less than the 4.0 million on hand a year earlier and the lowest since 1951. A large portion of these stocks consists of mid-season stocks, including unginced cotton in Southern Hemisphere countries, where ginning is little more than half completed. Exports of cotton in quantities sufficient to reduce stocks to minimum levels took place at sharply reduced prices in expectation of an export sales program in the United States. Stock reductions during 1955-56 in the major countries ranged from 21 percent in Brazil to 67 percent in Mexico.

Cotton stocks in foreign Free World importing countries on July 31, 1956, totaled only 4.5 million bales, the smallest since World War II, and 23 percent below the 5.2 million bales on hand a year earlier. At current rates of consumption, 1956 stocks were equal to only 3 to 4 months' requirements for mills, a minimum working level for most cotton importing countries.

Stocks in Communist countries on July 31, 1956, are believed to have increased slightly, although accurate information is not available. Some decline in stocks of cotton in the Soviet Union probably resulted from the smaller 1955-56 crop in that country, which was about 9 percent below that of a year earlier, but stocks in Communist China may have been increased because of a larger crop.

Stock reductions occurred during the 1955-56 season in countries producing extra long staple cotton, ranging from 16 percent in Peru to 40 percent or more in the Sudan. Because of a reduction of nearly 300,000 bales in Egypt's old-crop stocks and the uncertain outlook for disposition of Egypt's cotton this year, demand for extra long staple cotton grown in other countries is strong. Stocks of American Egyptian cotton on July 31, 1956, were substantially lower than a year earlier, a sizeable quantity having been exported during the past season.

World cotton stocks at the end of the current season are expected to be slightly lower than at the beginning (August 1, 1956), with world consumption exceeding world production for the first time since 1950-51. A summary of available statistical data indicates that stocks held in foreign countries (including Communist) at the end of the current season may be up by about 2.0 million bales from those of August 1, 1956, while stocks in the United States, based on current estimates of 1956-57 supply and disappearance, may be down about 2.5 million bales.

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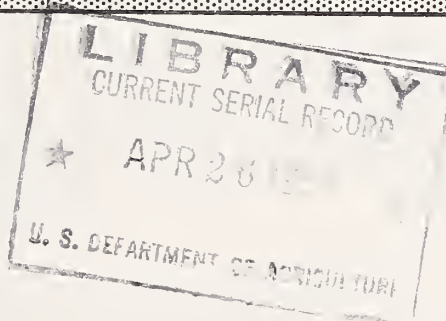
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.



FC 13-56

November 20, 1956

## STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

### UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Through November 19, 1956, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$392.5 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton since the beginning of the program. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Through November 16, 1956, about 1.2 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 989 thousand bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding purchase authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Title I, Public Law 480, Through November 19, 1956

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Authorization	Funds	Sales	Exported or	Final	Final
	Date Issued	Author- ized l/	Regis- tered 2/	Booked for Export 2/	Contract- ing Date	Delivery Date
		dollars	bales	bales		
Fiscal Year 1954-55						
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	3/ 9,600,573:	55,777	55,836	3-31-56	4-30-56
Israel.....	5-10-55	: 1,124,253:	5,449	5,519	9-30-55	10-31-55
Finland.....	6- 8-55	: 2,900,000:	14,506	14,560	9-30-55	11-18-55
Spain.....	6- 9-55	: 8,500,000:	40,507	39,607	2-29-56	3-31-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	: 36,600,000:	217,097	214,816	6-30-56	11-30-56
Austria.....	6-29-55	: 510,000:	2,573	2,548	9-30-55	12-31-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	: 6,521,963:	42,488	39,254	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	: 70,829:	330	330	5-31-56	6-30-56
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	: 700,000:	3,525	2,438	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	: 1,500,000:	6,210	5,984	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	: 276,310:	1,467	1,398	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	: 9,207,208:	49,562	47,960	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	: 1,400,000:	6,524	6,301	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	: 840,000:	2,321	2,117	11-30-56	12-31-56
Korea.....	6-30-55	: 9,400,000:	58,400	58,300	12-31-55	2-29-56
Japan.....	6-30-55	: 35,000,000:	191,713	188,573	12- 5-55	1-15-56
Total.....		: 124,151,136:	698,469	685,541		
Fiscal Year 1955-56						
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	: 800,000:	3,356	3,358	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	: 1,123,690:	5,015	4,913	11-30-56	12-31-56
Colombia.....	7-21-55	: 1,635,000:	8,126	8,113	11-30-55	12-15-55
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	: 864,740:	1,680	1,680	6-30-56	10-31-56
Israel.....	11-18-55	: 1,532,000:	7,492	7,564	6-30-56	9-30-56
Colombia.....	2-11-55	: 6,137,000:	32,697	32,618	7-31-56	9-30-56
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	: 8,500,000:	43,955	43,958	5-31-56	7-10-56
Austria.....	2-21-56	: 5,716,000:	24,699	7,776	12-31-56	3-30-57
Spain.....	3- 2-56	: 236,900:	0	0	6-30-56	9-30-56
Finland.....	4-23-56	: 2,860,000:	18,042	13,619	11-30-56	12-31-56
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	: 5,721,000:	12,620	12,620	10- 1-56	12-31-56
Chile.....	5-22-56	: 5,260,000:	20,000	19,500	11-30-56	12-31-56
Japan.....	6-29-56	: 19,300,000:	101,713	58,427	12-15-56	12-31-56
Spain.....	6-29-56	: 25,167,000:	146,000	68,507	11-30-56	12-31-56
Total.....		: 84,853,330:	427,395	282,653		

Fiscal Year 1956-57

	8-20-56	: 37-03	: 5,256,000:	34,800	: 11,637	: 11-30-56
China (Taiwan).....	8-20-56	: 33-03	: 2,625,000:	10,484	: 4,958	: 3-30-57
Burma/United Kingdom.....	8-20-56	: 33-04	: 9,000,000:	1,306	0	: 3-30-57
Burma/Japan.....	8-20-56	: 33-05	: 2,625,000:	12,224	3,463	: 3-30-57
Burma/Germany.....	8-20-56	: 33-08	: 3,850,000:	1,250	0	: 3-30-57
Burma/India.....	8-30-56	: 34-06	: 3,000,000:	620	120	: 4-30-57
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	8-30-56	: 34-07	: 4,000,000:	0	0	: 4-30-57
Indonesia/Germany.....	8-30-56	: 34-08	: 3,000,000:	900	0	: 4-30-57
Indonesia/Belgium.....	8-30-56	: 34-09	: 3,500,000:	13,500	511	: 4-30-57
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	8-30-56	: 34-11	: 11,500,000:	0	0	: 5-31-57
Indonesia/Japan.....	9-21-56	: 38-01	: 275,000:	1,800	500	: 2-28-57
Netherlands.....	9-24-56	: 15-20	: 7,792,000:	0	0	: 1-31-57
Pakistan.....	10-19-56	: 39-03	: 23,925,000:	6,110	0	: 6-29-57
India.....	10-31-56	:	:	82,994	21,189	:
Total.....		:	: 80,348,000:			:

Agreements Signed But

No PA Issued	:	:	:	:
Indonesi.a.....	:	3- 2-56	:	6,248,000:
Korea.....	:	3-13-56	:	7,800,000:
India.....	:	8-29-56	:	4/ 46,879,816:
Italy.....	:	10-30-56	:	29,400,000:
Yugoslavia.....	:	11- 3-56	:	12,800,000:
Total.....	:		:	103,127,816:

GRAND TOTAL.....:	392,480,282:	1,208,858 :	989,383 :
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Cotton Linters	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain.....	:	:	:	: 17-02 : 3/ <sub>1000</sub>	300,000:	: 1-31-57

Cotton Linters

Spain.....	10-16-56	17-02	3/	300,000:	:	1-31-57	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

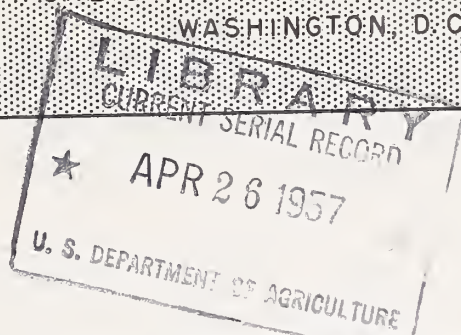
- 1/Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost.
- 2/Registrations and vessel approval, through November 16, 1956, as reported by CSS.
- 3/Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation.
- 4/Program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959.





# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



FC 14-56

November 28, 1956

## UNITED STATES COTTON EXPORTS - REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Exports of cotton from the United States totaling 2,320,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight) in 1955-56 were, with the exception of 1947-48, the lowest for any peacetime year since 1871-72. In contrast, the total for 1956-57 is expected to be about 6.5 million bales and probably will be the largest since 1933-34 when exports totaled 7.5 million bales. The principal reasons for this sharp rebound in United States cotton exports this year are the competitive pricing of United States cotton for export sale, low stocks in nearly all foreign countries, rising consumption abroad, and a desire on the part of foreign mills and importers to rebuild inventories of cotton and cotton goods as a hedge against prospective inflation derived from current disturbances in the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

Sales from CCC stocks for export in 1956-57 totaled 5.7 million bales through November 13. Exports of 966,000 bales in August and September 1956 were more than five times the total of 185,000 for the first 2 months of the previous season.

The low level of United States exports last year is attributed to inability of United States cotton to compete on export markets with comparable foreign qualities being sold at prices well below the United States support level. Anticipation by foreign buyers of a decline in United States export prices in 1956-57 was also a factor influencing reduced United States exports in 1955-56. The drop of 1.3 million bales in United States exports in 1955-56 from the level of the previous year was more than offset by an increase of 1.9 million in exports from other countries.

The rise in foreign cotton production and the rapid expansion of synthetic fiber production caused foreign cotton prices to weaken while United States prices were maintained at the domestic support level. This situation caused a sharp decline in United States exports and a rapid buildup of United States stocks. The increase of 12.2 million bales in United States stocks from 2.3 million bales on August 1, 1951, to 14.5 million in 1956 was equal to the increase in world stocks during that period. This indicates that practically all of the excess of world production over world consumption during the past 5 years had accumulated in United States stocks.

Reactions of foreign importers and exporters to these developments took the form of hand-to-mouth buying by importers and price reductions by exporters for faster disposal of stocks.

Early in 1955 cotton buyers in foreign importing countries appeared to be convinced that the high level of foreign production and the record accumulation of cotton stocks in the United States would necessitate an early downward adjustment in prices. Foreign importers and mills curtailed their purchases below the level of current mill needs in order to reduce their stocks of cotton. However, increases in mill consumption in some countries, especially Japan, China, and Western Germany, caused their total imports of cotton to increase considerably with little increase in stocks. Inventories of cotton yarns and textiles were also reduced in most foreign countries by maintaining mill output below the offtake. World prices soon declined below the United States support level, and shippers in foreign countries offered cotton for export during the 1955-56 market year at prices as much as 8 cents a pound lower than those asked for United States cotton.

The increasing discounts in prices of foreign cotton beginning early in 1955, and the steady decline in export sales of United States cotton prompted an increasing demand in the United States for government action to initiate a program for cotton export sales at competitive world prices. Anticipation of such action caused foreign importers and mill owners to intensify their efforts to reduce stocks to a minimum. For the same reason, exporters in foreign countries continued to reduce their prices and intensify their efforts to liquidate all surplus stocks before the United States price was reduced.

These developments in the world cotton situation in 1955-56 emphasized the need for adjustments in export prices of United States cotton to avoid almost total loss of cotton export trade. A program for competitive pricing of United States cotton for export was begun on a limited basis in January 1956 and enlarged in April. Since June 12, when the first sales were made under the provisions of Public Law 540, enacted by the 84th Congress on May 28, 1956, the minimum acceptable price of 25 cents a pound for Middling 15/16 inch staple at average location was not changed until November. A carrying charge of 0.25 cent a pound was added to the minimum price for cotton sold in November by CCC. Charges to be added in subsequent months will be in accordance with the schedule in use for determining minimum acceptable sales prices under Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. This schedule provides for adding 0.15 cent in charges for each month through the remainder of the season.

The principal factors that appear to justify prospects for substantial improvement in United States cotton exports in 1956-57 are summarized below in order of importance.

#### Prices

United States cotton of all qualities from government-held stocks is now being offered to United States shippers at competitive world prices for

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by country of destination,  
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1954 and 1955,  
August-September 1955 and 1956

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1			August-September		
	Average		1954	1955	1955	1956
	1935-39	1945-49				
	----- 1,000 bales -----					
Austria.....	0 : <u>1</u> /	36 :	15 :	18 :	2 :	10
Belgium.....	169 :	131 :	66 :	30 :	1 :	38
Denmark.....	33 :	14 :	21 :	3 :	0 :	3
Finland.....	35 :	21 :	13 :	16 :	1 :	7
France.....	662 :	575 :	416 :	178 :	10 :	98
Germany, West.....	511 :	340 :	350 :	74 :	13 :	96
Italy.....	442 :	489 :	249 :	105 :	5 :	151
Netherlands.....	107 :	131 :	95 :	17 :	<u>2</u> /	34
Norway.....	17 :	7 :	12 :	<u>2</u> /	0 :	2
Portugal.....	36 :	<u>2</u> /	11 :	5 :	0 :	15
Spain.....	108 :	69 :	197 :	143 :	0 :	9
Sweden.....	115 :	12 :	51 :	10 :	<u>2</u> /	7
Switzerland.....	11 :	26 :	37 :	14 :	4 :	19
United Kingdom.....	1,346 :	488 :	421 :	153 :	16 :	119
Yugoslavia.....	17 :	47 :	103 :	110 :	1 :	1
Other Europe.....	<u>3</u> / 276 :	<u>4</u> / 159 :	9 :	5 :	1 :	3
Total Europe.....	3,885 :	2,545 :	2,066 :	881 :	54 :	612
Canada.....	301 :	275 :	307 :	75 :	<u>2</u> / 26 :	51
Cuba.....	11 :	16 :	19 :	11 :	<u>2</u> /	6
Israel.....	<u>5</u> /	5 :	20 :	15 :	1 :	2
Hong Kong.....	<u>5</u> /	35 :	6 :	45 :	<u>2</u> /	6
India.....	52 :	86 :	61 :	9 :	<u>2</u> /	36
Japan.....	1,142 :	585 :	678 :	873 :	60 :	152
Taiwan (Formosa)....	<u>5</u> /	1 :	120 :	124 :	15 :	0
Korea, Republic of..	<u>5</u> / : <u>6</u> /	48 :	170 :	135 :	13 :	34
Indonesia.....	<u>2</u> /	5 :	27 :	15 :	3 :	10
Philippines, Rep. of:	2 :	4 :	8 :	12 :	2 :	6
Bolivia.....	4 :	2 :	5 :	13 :	0 :	<u>2</u> /
Chile.....	9 :	20 :	10 :	14 :	4 :	11
Colombia.....	20 :	24 :	2 :	27 :	<u>2</u> /	19
French North Africa..	<u>5</u> /	4 :	12 :	6 :	1 :	2
Australia.....	9 :	7 :	52 :	28 :	5 :	10
Other countries.....	<u>7</u> / 154 :	<u>8</u> / 403 :	22 : <u>9</u> /	38 :	1 :	9
Total 500-lb. bales..	5,589 :	4,065 :	3,585 :	<u>9</u> / 2,321 :	185 :	966
Total running bales..	5,300 :	3,917 :	3,447 :	2,215 :	177 :	928

1/ 4-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Czechoslovakia 65, and Poland 180. 4/ Includes Czechoslovakia 57, Greece 21, and Poland 69. 5/ If any, included in other countries. 6/ 3-year average. 7/ Includes China 117 and French Indochina 22. 8/ Includes China 401. 9/ Revised November 26.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

export in 1956-57 under terms specified in Public Law 540. Cotton market reports currently received from abroad indicate that foreign buyers are satisfied with present prices and with the price stability provided by the United States export program. Availability of large supplies of all qualities of United States cotton for delivery in any month as needed at a time when many qualities of foreign growths are in short supply is partly responsible for very active trading in United States cotton in recent months. Dollar exchange reserves in most major cotton importing countries are larger than they were a year ago.

Some decline in prices of foreign growths was reported in mid-April 1956 just after the announcement of a new United States cotton export program to begin on April 24. After consideration of export tax reductions this year, foreign prices have remained relatively firm since the export sales program was begun. The short exportable supply of foreign cotton (especially the higher qualities and staple lengths 1-1/16 to 1-1/8 inches) since mid-1956, world price stability provided by the United States export sales program, low stocks and increasing consumption in cotton importing countries, and military activities in Eastern Europe and the Middle East mentioned earlier are factors that probably have contributed to the recent firmness in foreign cotton prices.

An apparent reduction of about 1.5 million bales in the supply for export from foreign countries in 1956-57 as compared with that of last year, and current indications that the cotton acreage in the United States may be further reduced next year by commitments under the Soil Bank Plan, must also be considered as probable influences on world prices.

#### Middle East Developments and Low Stocks

These two points may be considered together because they provide a strong reason for foreign mills and importers, particularly in Europe, to rebuild their depleted (as of August 1, 1956) inventories of cotton and cotton products. Recent press reports attributed to the British Admiralty state that the Suez Canal is blocked by 2 fallen bridges and at least 47 sunken ships. The same source reported that about 6 months may be required to clear the Canal after the present ban on such operations is lifted. The cost of shipping cotton from the Indian Ocean area to Europe around South Africa is estimated by trade sources at about 20 percent greater than through the Canal.

In 1955-56 about 1.2 million bales of cotton were exported from the Indian Ocean area to Western Europe, most of it passing through the Suez Canal. The countries of this area and their cotton exports to Western Europe in 1955-56 were: Sudan 371,000 bales, Pakistan 225,000, India 149,000, Mozambique 135,000 (some of this may have been shipped around South Africa), Iran 127,000, British East Africa 117,000, Aden 19,000, Burma 18,000, Iraq 17,000, and Afghanistan 3,000. Nearly 0.7 million bales of the total were of American Upland type. The remainder was composed of about 340,000 bales of Egyptian type from Sudan and Iraq and about 175,000 bales of Asiatic types, principally from India.

Necessary reorganization of shipping schedules and diversions of ships from other routes may mean a delay of several months in arrivals of most of this cotton at destinations in Europe. Blockage of the Canal and other Middle East developments were largely responsible for the increase in orders for United States cotton that started late in October.

Stocks in foreign Free World importing countries were about 1.2 million bales lower on August 1, 1956, than those carried in 1952, although anticipated consumption in those countries in 1956-57 is at least 2.2 million bales greater than in 1952-53. Rebuilding of these inventories by nearly 1.0 million bales appears likely, in view of the higher current level of mill consumption, the recent slight upturn in prices of cotton, and international developments that tend to promote inflation. At the end of the current marketing year on July 31, 1957, stocks in foreign Free World exporting countries may be up by 0.5 to 0.8 million bales because of reduced supplies, a lack of heavy selling pressure, and transportation difficulties associated with the closing of the Suez Canal. Such an increase over the exceptionally low stock level of August 1, 1956, should not depress prices under present conditions of world demand and supply. Stock increases may also be expected in Communist countries.

#### Increasing Consumption Abroad

Foreign (including Communist countries) consumption of cotton, especially in countries using imported cotton, is reported to be still rising. It has increased every year since the end of World War II, the increase averaging 1.3 million bales annually during the 10-year period. An increase of 0.7 million bales was reported for 1955-56 over 1954-55 despite the fact that many mills curbed their operations to some extent in anticipation of lower priced United States cotton. Under the prevailing conditions mentioned earlier in this report, cotton consumption in foreign countries this year may be as much as 1.5 million bales higher than in 1955-56.

Foreign Free World consumption (including destroyed cotton) in 1955-56 was 3.2 million bales higher than production in those countries. Consumption in 1956-57 is expected to be at least 4.0 million bales higher than current estimates of 1956-57 production. Moreover, the net export of nearly 1.0 million bales from the foreign Free World to Communist countries and the United States represents a drain on the supply in Free World countries that may be replaced with United States cotton. This would indicate a minimum residual export demand for United States cotton of about 5.0 million bales without any increase in foreign stocks.

When the probable increases of 2.5 million bales in foreign Free World consumption and stocks are added to the foreign residual demand mentioned above, a prospective total United States export of about 6.5 million bales is indicated.

The funds available under various United States Government programs for financing cotton exports during the 1956-57 fiscal year total about

\$424.3 million and will finance about 2.8 million bales compared with \$267.9 million and 1.6 million bales in 1955-56. These funds are derived from Export-Import Bank loans, and procurement authorizations issued under the Public Law 480 and International Cooperation Administration programs.

Procurement authorizations issued to foreign countries during the current fiscal year to November 5 for purchases of United States cotton under provisions of Title I, Public Law 480, totaled \$80.4 million. Additional agreements concluded this year for which procurement authorizations have not yet been issued involve \$103.1 million worth of cotton. This sum of \$183.5 million will purchase about 1.2 million bales of cotton. Procurement authorizations issued during the entire 1955-56 fiscal year totaled \$84.9 million.

Barter sales registered with the Commodity Credit Corporation for export under Title III and other legal authorities totaled 364,000 bales during the first 3 months (July-September) of the current fiscal year.

Procurement authorizations issued for shipment during 1956-57 to foreign countries under the International Cooperation Administration cotton export program totaled \$100.2 million through November 15, 1956, and will finance sales of about 0.7 million bales of cotton.

These three programs are all channels through which portions of the cotton sold by CCC are entering export trade and are not in addition to total sales made by CCC for export.





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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## WORLD COTTON SUPPLY AND DEMAND

### Summary

Outstanding features of the world cotton supply and demand situation in 1955-56 were a record high production and consumption, near record stocks, and a decline in the prices of foreign cotton below the United States support level. This decline in prices of foreign cotton, together with anticipated reductions in United States cotton prices, resulted in a record high level of cotton exports from foreign countries in 1955-56, low end-season stocks in nearly all foreign countries, the second lowest peacetime export total for the United States in 85 years, and record high end-season stocks in the United States. The excess of world production over world consumption during 5 consecutive years beginning with 1951-52 resulted in an increase of 12.3 million bales in world stocks since the beginning of the 1951-52 season, with practically all of the increase reflected in larger United States stocks. Bale figures used in this report are in terms of 500-pound gross-weight bales for foreign countries and running bales for United States figures.

The world supply of cotton for 1956-57, estimated at 63.1 million bales, is 1.0 million greater than that of a year ago, and is the largest on record. The United States supply of 27.6 million bales (including 0.1 million estimated imports) is also the largest on record, and is 1.6 million higher than the previous record high reached last year.

World cotton disappearance (consumed, destroyed, and unaccounted for) reached a record of 38.0 million bales in 1955-56, about 1.5 million less than 1955-56 world production. A further rise is expected in disappearance this year, to about 39.5 million bales, which would exceed the current estimate of 1956-57 world production by 0.6 million bales. World stocks would thus be reduced by 0.6 million bales by the end of the current season. United States stocks will probably be reduced by approximately 2.5 million bales with a resulting increase of about 1.9 million in foreign stocks.

World production and world stocks were reported recently in separate circulars, and world trade and world consumption will be reported in two other circulars to be released soon. Therefore, only the most significant developments in these four categories will be discussed here.

Table I--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal exporting countries, 1955-56

(Thousand bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Beginning: stocks <u>1/</u>	Production:	Imports	Total supply	Consumption: <u>2/</u>	Destroyed: <u>2/</u>	Exports	Ending stocks <u>1/</u>	Total distribution
Mexico.....	300	2,250	-	2,550	423	-	2,027	100	2,550
Nicaragua.....	106	160	-	266	3	1	202	60	266
El Salvador.....	55	132	-	187	12	-	155	20	187
Guatemala.....	7	45	-	52	12	-	35	5	52
Argentina.....	500	550	11	1,061	525	9	2	525	1,061
Brazil.....	825	1,700	-	2,525	1,050	10	815	650	2,525
Paraguay.....	20	45	-	65	15	-	40	10	65
Peru.....	340	500	-	840	84	1	470	285	840
Other Western Hemisphere.....	5	17	4	26	12	-	9	5	26
Sudan.....	300	441	-	741	2	-	559	180	741
Belgian Congo.....	100	240	-	340	45	-	220	75	340
British East Africa.....	50	418	-	468	1	2	400	65	468
Nyasaland.....	-	9	-	9	-	-	9	-	9
Egypt.....	640	1,535	-	2,175	390	-	1,433	352	2,175
French Africa.....	108	217	10	335	22	1	208	104	335
Nigeria.....	60	142	-	202	5	-	172	25	202
Portuguese Africa.....	75	162	-	237	6	-	166	65	237
Other Africa.....	1	12	-	13	-	-	12	1	13
Afghanistan.....	25	90	-	115	23	2	75	15	115
Burma.....	20	85	-	105	21	-	78	6	105
Iran.....	18	275	-	293	78	1	184	30	293
Pakistan.....	260	1,420	15	1,695	800	9	716	170	1,695
Syria.....	19	400	-	419	38	-	360	21	419
Turkey.....	150	600	-	750	460	-	142	148	750
Other Asia.....	10	64	-	74	17	-	45	12	74
Greece.....	31	279	4	314	111	-	180	23	314
Foreign Free World.....	4,025	11,788	44	15,857	4,155	36	8,714	2,952	15,857
United States <u>3/</u> .....	11,205	14,685	5/	26,027	9,202	70	2,215	14,540	26,027
Communist areas <u>6/</u> .....	950	5,300	100	6,350	4,300	-	1,150	900	6,350
Total exporting countries.....	16,180	31,773	281	48,234	17,657	106	12,079	18,392	48,234
Total importing countries.....	5,920	7,737	12,512	26,169	20,125	68	637	5,339	26,169
Afloat.....	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	400	400
World total.....	22,600	39,510	12,793	74,903	37,782	174	12,716	24,131	74,803

1/ Estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton. 2/ Includes figures for adjusting balance sheet.3/ Running bales. 4/ Ginnings in season. 5/ Net imports after deduction of reexports. 6/ Estimates based on incomplete data.

Table II--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal importing countries, 1955-56

(Thousand bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Beginning stocks 1/	Production:	Imports	Total supply	Consumption:	Destroyed: 2/	Exports and/or reexports:	Ending stocks 1/	Total distribution
Canada.....	50	-	377	427	385	1	1	40	427
Chile.....	5	-	97	102	97	-	-	5	102
Colombia.....	58	103	44	205	156	-	-	49	205
Cuba.....	5	-	32	37	31	-	-	6	37
Uruguay.....	8	1	32	41	30	1	-	10	41
Other Western Hemisphere.....	12	29	29	70	53	-	-	17	70
Austria.....	20	-	114	134	104	1	-	29	134
Belgium.....	130	-	404	534	420	5	6	103	534
Denmark.....	10	-	31	41	36	-	-	5	41
Finland.....	25	-	67	92	65	-	-	27	92
France.....	390	-	1,221	1,611	1,220	34	2	355	1,611
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	240	-	1,294	1,534	1,290	-	14	230	1,534
Italy.....	159	63	700	922	750	12	-	160	922
Netherlands.....	81	-	335	416	335	-	1	80	416
Norway.....	8	-	16	24	21	-	-	3	24
Portugal.....	39	-	204	243	204	-	-	39	243
Spain.....	190	150	216	556	415	1	-	140	556
Sweden.....	104	-	119	223	135	-	-	88	223
Switzerland.....	98	-	161	259	168	-	-	91	259
United Kingdom.....	546	-	1,483	2,029	1,539	1	56	433	2,029
Yugoslavia.....	45	13	196	254	179	-	-	75	254
Other Europe.....	2	-	15	17	14	-	-	3	17
Australia.....	19	3	81	103	86	-	-	17	103
Formosa.....	40	4	131	175	135	-	-	40	175
Hong Kong.....	45	-	241	286	222	4	-	60	286
India.....	2,380	3,800	510	6,690	4,265	5	550	1,870	6,690
Israel.....	7	11	20	38	29	-	-	9	38
Japan.....	425	-	2,376	2,801	2,335	1	-	465	2,801
Korea.....	50	81	117	248	223	-	-	25	248
Philippines, Republic of.....	1	-	14	15	11	-	-	4	15
Other Asia.....	18	37	51	106	87	-	3	16	106
Ethiopia.....	4	5	11	20	15	-	-	4	20
Southern Rhodesia.....	3	2	11	16	13	-	-	3	16
Union of South Africa.....	16	33	17	66	45	-	3	18	66
Foreign Free World.....	5,233	4,335	10,767	20,335	15,113	66	637	4,519	20,335
Communist areas 3/.....	687	3,402	1,745	5,834	5,012	2	-	820	5,834
Total importing countries.....	5,920	7,737	12,512	26,169	20,125	68	637	5,339	26,169
Foreign Free World(all countries):	9,258	16,123	10,811	36,192	19,268	102	9,351	7,471	36,192

1/ Estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton. 2/ Includes figures for adjusting balance sheet.

3/ Estimates based on incomplete data or records for earlier years.

Compiled from records of Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table III--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal exporting countries, 1954-55

(Thousand bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Beginning stocks 1/	Production:	Imports	Total supply	Consumption:	Destroyed: 2/	Exports	Ending stocks 1/	Total distrib- ution
Mexico.....	200	1,780	1	1,981	420	8	1,253	300	1,981
Nicaragua.....	10	205	-	215	5	4	100	106	215
El Salvador.....	13	90	-	103	13	-	35	55	103
Guatemala.....	9	40	-	49	12	-	30	7	49
Argentina.....	545	525	10	1,080	475	3	102	500	1,080
Brazil.....	1,225	1,650	-	2,875	1,000	14	1,036	825	2,875
Paraguay.....	20	60	-	80	15	-	45	20	80
Peru.....	255	495	-	750	80	-	330	340	750
Other Western Hemisphere.....	5	17	2	24	7	-	12	5	24
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	200	403	-	603	2	3	298	300	603
Belgian Congo.....	100	225	-	325	45	3	177	100	325
British East Africa.....	70	346	-	416	1	-	365	50	416
Nyasaland.....	-	13	-	13	-	-	13	-	13
Egypt.....	485	1,598	-	2,083	360	2	1,081	640	2,083
French Africa.....	106	210	12	328	25	1	194	108	328
Nigeria.....	25	160	-	185	5	1	119	60	185
Portuguese Africa.....	100	161	-	261	6	-	180	75	261
Other Africa.....	1	10	-	11	-	-	10	1	11
Afghanistan.....	7	85	-	92	20	2	45	25	92
Burma.....	13	100	1	114	18	-	76	20	114
Iran.....	20	275	-	295	73	-	204	18	295
Pakistan.....	250	1,300	3	1,553	650	9	634	260	1,553
Syria.....	7	365	-	372	36	-	317	19	372
Turkey.....	110	650	-	760	375	2	233	150	760
Other Asia.....	8	53	-	61	16	-	35	10	61
Greece.....	15	190	9	214	115	-	68	31	214
Foreign Free World.....	3,799	11,006	38	14,843	3,774	52	6,992	4,025	14,843
United States 3/.....	9,728	13,677	5/	23,551	8,841	60	3,445	11,205	23,551
Communist areas 6/.....	850	5,800	100	6,750	4,400	-	1,400	950	6,750
Total exporting countries.....	14,377	30,483	284	45,144	17,015	112	11,837	16,180	45,144
Total importing countries.....	5,770	8,129	12,031	25,930	19,697	49	264	5,920	25,930
Afloat.....	700	-	-	700	-	-	-	500	500
World total.....	20,847	38,612	12,315	71,774	36,712	161	12,101	22,600	71,574

1/ Estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton. 2/ Includes figures for adjusting balance sheet.

3/ Running bales. 4/ Ginnings in season plus 87,000 bales to adjust balance. 5/ Net imports after deduction of reexports.

6/ Estimates based on incomplete data.

Compiled from records of Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table IV--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal importing countries, 1954-55

(Thousand bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Beginning stocks 1/	Production:	Imports	Total supply	Consumption:	Destroyed: 2/	Exports and/or reexports:	Ending stocks 1/	Total distribu- tion
Canada.....	45	-	358	403	353	-	-	50	403
Chile.....	7	-	96	103	98	-	-	5	103
Colombia.....	58	122	20	200	142	-	-	58	200
Cuba.....	7	-	30	37	32	-	-	5	37
Uruguay.....	12	1	30	43	35	-	-	8	43
Other Western Hemisphere.....	11	33	17	61	49	-	-	12	61
Austria.....	31	-	96	127	107	-	-	20	127
Belgium.....	126	-	451	577	425	12	10	130	577
Denmark.....	9	-	43	52	42	-	-	10	52
Finland.....	29	-	62	91	61	-	5	25	91
France.....	330	-	1,335	1,665	1,263	12	-	390	1,665
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	260	-	1,211	1,471	1,230	1	-	240	1,471
Italy.....	260	44	655	959	800	-	-	159	959
Netherlands.....	70	-	342	412	331	-	-	81	412
Norway.....	7	-	24	31	23	-	-	8	31
Portugal.....	42	-	211	253	214	-	-	39	253
Spain.....	155	95	330	580	390	-	-	190	580
Sweden.....	105	-	134	239	135	-	-	104	239
Switzerland.....	100	-	171	271	173	-	-	98	271
United Kingdom.....	860	-	1,481	2,341	1,755	21	19	546	2,341
Yugoslavia.....	9	7	184	200	155	-	-	45	200
Other Europe.....	2	-	12	14	12	-	-	2	14
Australia.....	17	4	88	109	90	-	-	19	109
Formosa.....	33	2	135	170	130	-	-	40	170
Hong Kong.....	43	-	220	263	218	-	-	45	263
India.....	1,800	4,400	500	6,700	4,110	3	207	2,380	6,700
Israel.....	6	4	26	36	28	-	1	7	36
Japan.....	522	1	2,037	2,560	2,135	-	-	425	2,560
Korea.....	35	65	170	270	220	-	-	50	270
Philippines, Republic of.....	3	-	6	9	8	-	-	1	9
Other Asia.....	22	37	55	114	91	-	5	18	114
Ethiopia.....	2	4	12	18	14	-	-	4	18
Southern Rhodesia.....	3	2	8	13	10	-	-	3	13
Union of South Africa.....	14	34	11	59	40	-	3	16	59
Foreign Free World.....	5,035	4,855	10,561	20,451	14,919	49	250	5,233	20,451
Communist areas 3/.....	735	3,274	1,470	5,479	4,778	-	14	687	5,479
Total importing countries.....	5,770	8,129	12,031	25,930	19,697	49	264	5,920	25,930
Foreign Free World(all countries):	8,834	15,861	10,599	35,294	18,693	101	7,242	9,258	35,294

1/ Estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton. 2/ Includes figures for adjusting balance sheet.

3/ Estimates based on incomplete data or records for earlier years.

Compiled from records of Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

## Stocks

World cotton stocks, estimated at 24.1 million bales as of August 1, 1956, are the second highest for any peacetime year exceeded only in 1946. The most significant feature is the fact that about 60 percent of the world stocks are located in the United States, where record stocks of 14.5 million bales had accumulated at the end of last season. About 1.1 million bales of the 1.9 million-bale decrease in foreign Free World stocks were in the exporting countries, leaving surplus inventories nearly exhausted except in the Southern Hemisphere, where new crops were entering the market in August. Egyptian-type cotton in Egypt, Sudan, and Peru, comprised 0.8 million of the 1.1 million-bale decrease in exporting countries and Asiatic type in Pakistan and Burma an additional 30,000 bales or more.

In the foreign Free World exporting countries, the cotton in stock on August 1, 1956, was composed of a larger proportion of the qualities in least demand than those of a year earlier. The higher grades in the medium staple lengths (mostly 1-1/32 to 1-3/32 inches) of Upland cotton appear to be in relatively short supply in foreign exporting countries this year.

Importing countries of the foreign Free World reduced their stocks by about 0.7 million bales with most of the reduction in India (0.5 million) and the United Kingdom (0.1 million). Most of the others had low stocks at the beginning of the past season; therefore, further substantial reductions were not feasible despite the fact that prospective lower prices for United States cotton after August 1, 1956, warranted the carrying of minimum stocks into the 1956-57 season.

Stocks of Asiatic-type cotton are especially low (figures not available separately) because of a short 1955-56 crop in India, the principal producing country, and abnormally large exports last year.

## Production

The 1956-57 world crop, currently estimated at 38.9 million bales, is only 0.6 million below last year's record production of 39.5 million bales. A reduction of 1.6 million 500-pound bales in United States production was partly offset by increases of 0.2 million in the foreign Free World and estimated increases totaling 0.7 million in Communist countries. The most significant changes in the foreign Free World were increases of 0.4 million in India and 0.1 million in Syria, and a decrease of 0.4 million in Mexico.

The countries producing Egyptian-type cotton reported practically no change from the production level of 1955-56. India and the Communist countries, accounting for estimated increases totaling 1.1 million bales, will probably absorb most of the increases in expanded consumption and stocks. The remaining foreign countries as a group had a decrease of about 0.25 million bales, nearly all of Upland type.

## Consumption

World cotton consumption has been rising steadily since the end of World War II. It reached a new record high of 38.0 million bales (including destroyed cotton) in 1955-56, representing an increase of 1.1 million over that of a year earlier, and 14.3 million above the 1945-46 total. Consumption in the United States in 1955-56 was larger by nearly 0.4 million bales than a year earlier, but about equal to the 1945-46 figure.

In recent years, most of the increases in world consumption have been in the countries that produce cotton, especially India, Pakistan, and Turkey, and in Far Eastern importing countries, particularly Japan. Since 1949-50, the continent of Asia accounted for 5.1 million bales (including 1.5 million in China) of the increase of 7.2 million in world consumption. This is an increase of 70 percent. Western Europe increased its total consumption only 0.1 million bales, or 1.5 percent, during this period. However, if a decrease of 0.6 million in the United Kingdom is considered separately, the increase on the Continent amounted to 0.7 million, or 15 percent.

In 1956-57, most of the increase of about 1.0 million bales expected in foreign Free World consumption will probably occur in Western Europe, Japan, and India. Reports from the cotton producing countries indicate a leveling off in cotton consumption this year because of overproduction of cloth last year, and a need to strengthen and reorganize their new or expanded mill industries.

## Trade

World cotton export trade in 1955-56, estimated at 12.7 million bales, was up 0.6 million over that of a year ago despite a drop of 1.2 million in United States exports. Exports of 9.4 million bales from the foreign Free World were up by 2.1 million from a year ago, and exceeded all previous records. The heavy movement is attributed to the fact that price reductions for United States cotton were anticipated, and foreign cotton was offered for export at prices below the anticipated level of United States prices, which was not established, however, until after the export sales programs became effective.

World cotton trade has fluctuated during the past 7 years between 11.8 million and 13.1 million bales with no definite trend in either direction. This may be attributable to the fact that most of the increase in world consumption has occurred in countries that grow all or most of the cotton required by their mills.

Further increases in consumption abroad, especially in cotton importing countries, and a desire to rebuild depleted inventories with currently low-priced cotton should result in a world cotton export total of at least 14.5 million bales this year. It may be pointed out, however, that such a volume of exports is not likely to be repeated in the following year because

possibly 1.0 million bales or more of the 1956-57 exports will represent inventory increases in importing countries.

### Export Availability

The amount of cotton available for export from the foreign Free World in 1956-57 will probably be down by nearly 2.0 million bales from that of a year ago. The estimated total supply (including that in India) is about 1.5 million bales lower, and mill requirements in the countries (including India) that export cotton are expected to increase by about 0.5 million bales over those in 1955-56. Reductions in export availabilities in major exporting countries, with rough estimates of quantities (in equivalent 500-pound bales) are as follows: Egypt 300,000 bales, Sudan 100,000, Peru 50,000, India 200,000, Brazil 200,000, Mexico 600,000, Pakistan 100,000, and Central America 100,000. Syria's export surplus may be higher by 100,000 bales.

The quantities actually exported may be even lower than the above figures indicate, because a large percentage of the supply (especially in Brazil and Pakistan) is composed of qualities in least demand, and stability in world prices has removed the pressure for quick liquidation of surpluses ahead of a price decline.

Export availability in the United States will depend on how much of the inventories held by the Commodity Credit Corporation are made available for export. All cotton to be exported in 1956-57 will be purchased on a bid basis from the Commodity Credit Corporation stocks, except for 1956-crop cotton to be shipped as replacement for that bought from CCC and diverted to local mills.

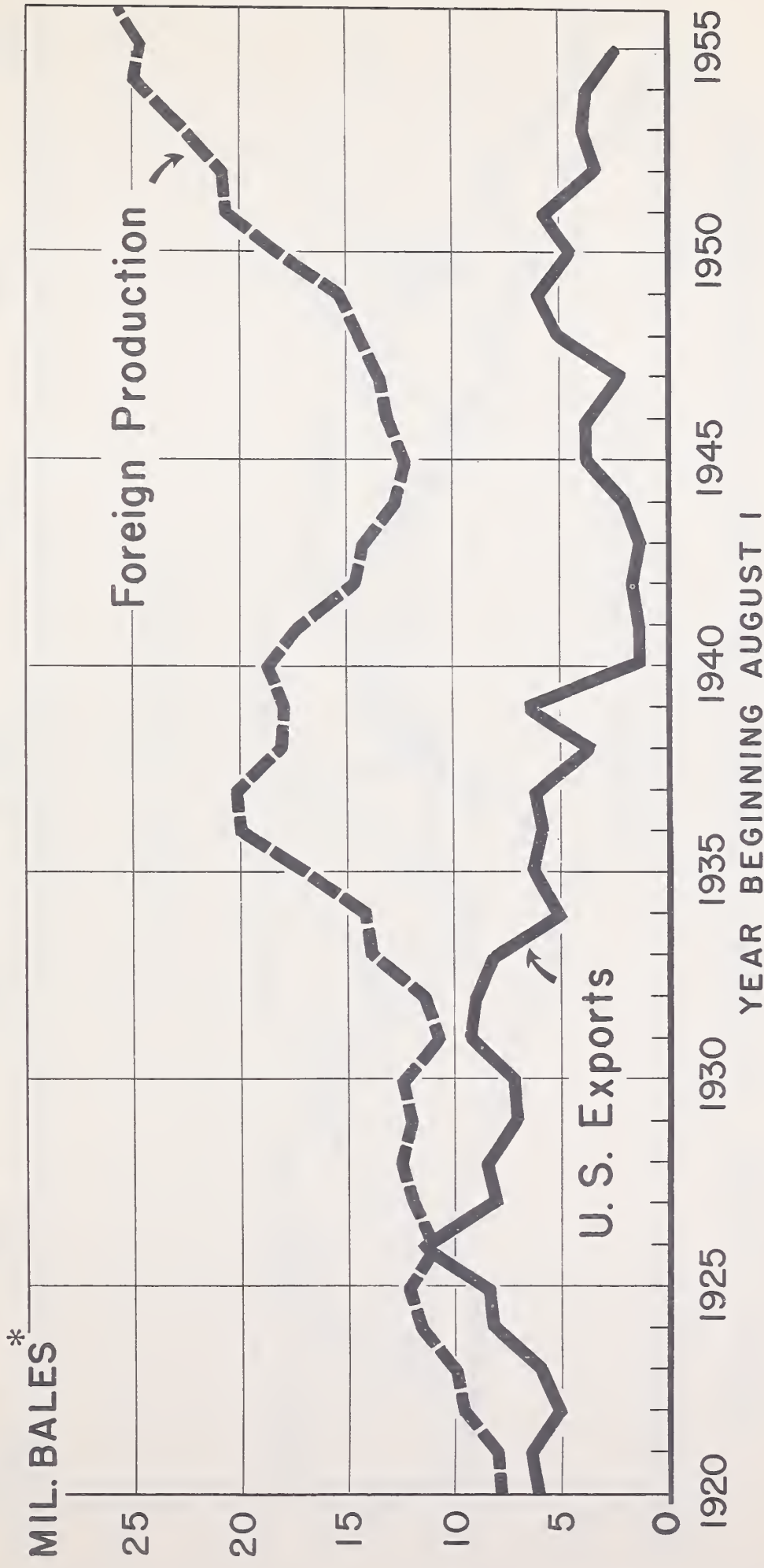
About 1,148,000 bales of Upland cotton and less than 3,000 bales of American Egyptian remained in CCC-owned stocks on November 26, 1956, that are eligible for immediate sale. An additional 6.0 million bales (including only 2,637 bales of American Egyptian as of November 16, 1956) of 1955-crop cotton, now in loan status, will be acquired by the CCC on January 1, 1957. It is not available for sale, however, until or unless it is so announced by the Secretary of Agriculture. Sales of Upland cotton from CCC stocks to United States shippers for export between August 1, 1956, and August 15, 1957, totaled 5,651,000 bales through November 13, 1956. Bids are accepted every 2 weeks, with the next sale scheduled for November 27, 1956.

There is no legal requirement that cotton for export be drawn from CCC stocks, but the competitive bid prices being accepted by CCC are below those for which new-crop cotton is available from growers.

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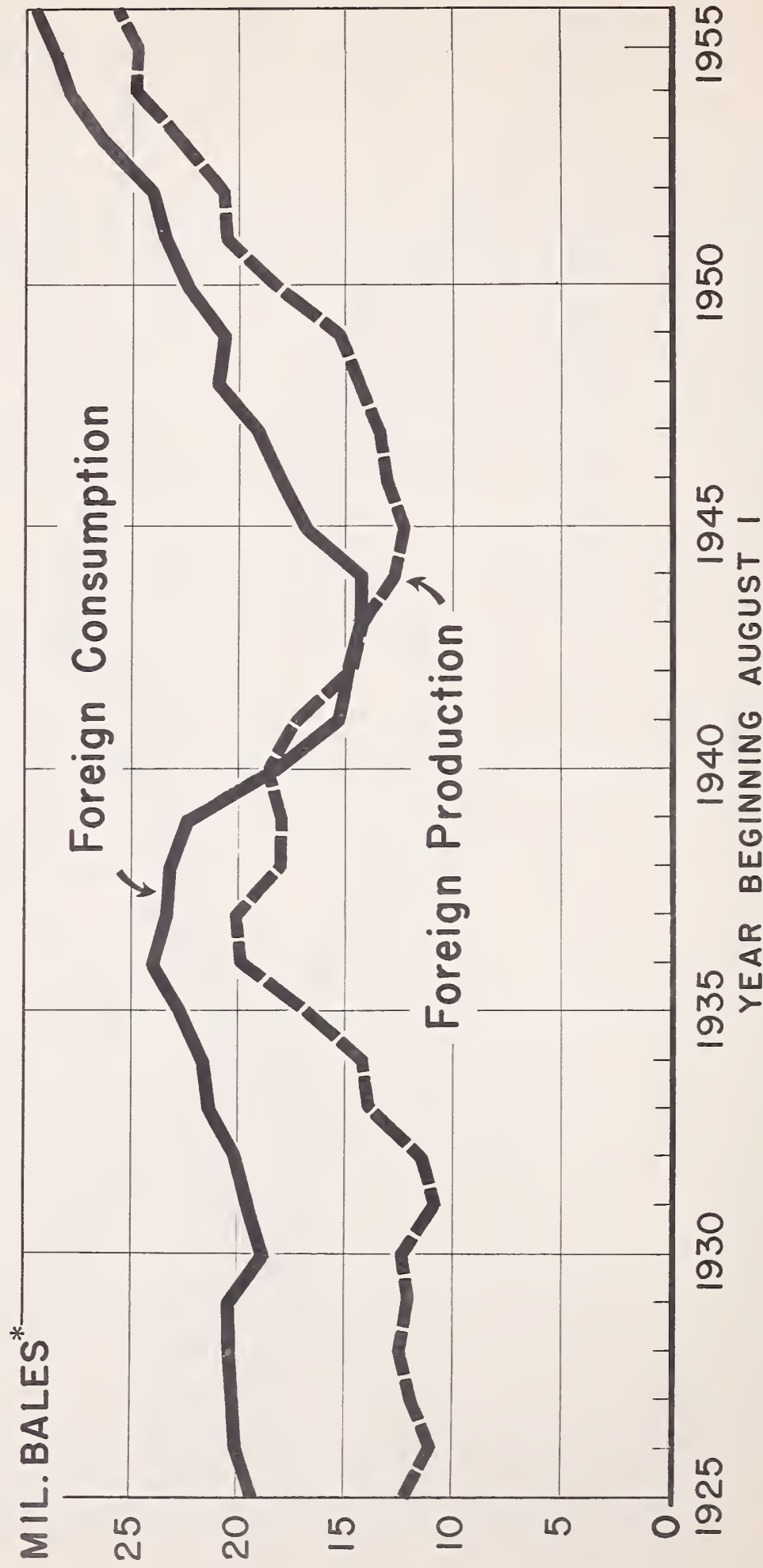
This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports of world agricultural developments approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and other FAS representatives abroad.

# COTTON: U.S. Exports and Foreign Production



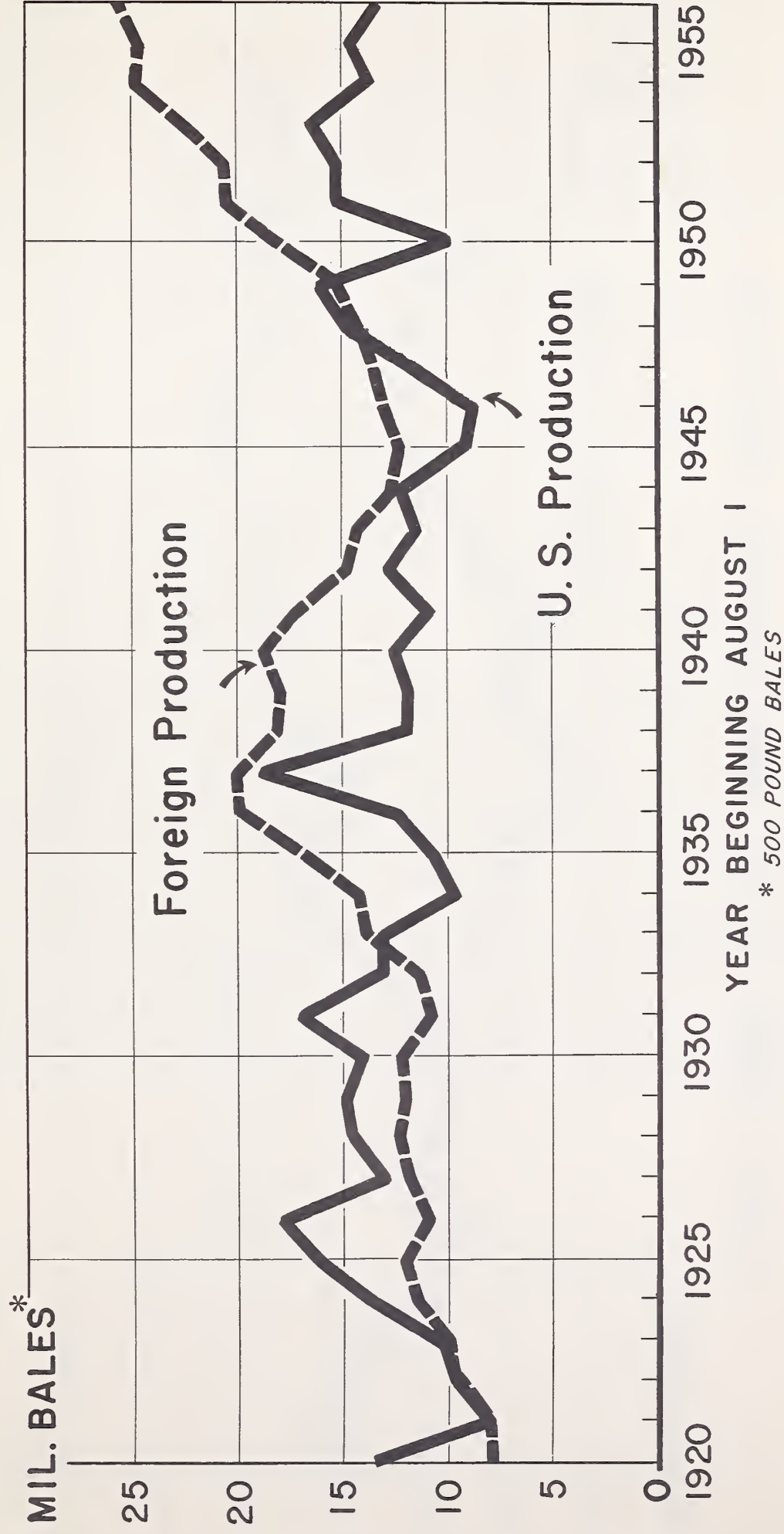
\* 500 POUND BALES

# COTTON: Foreign Production and Consumption

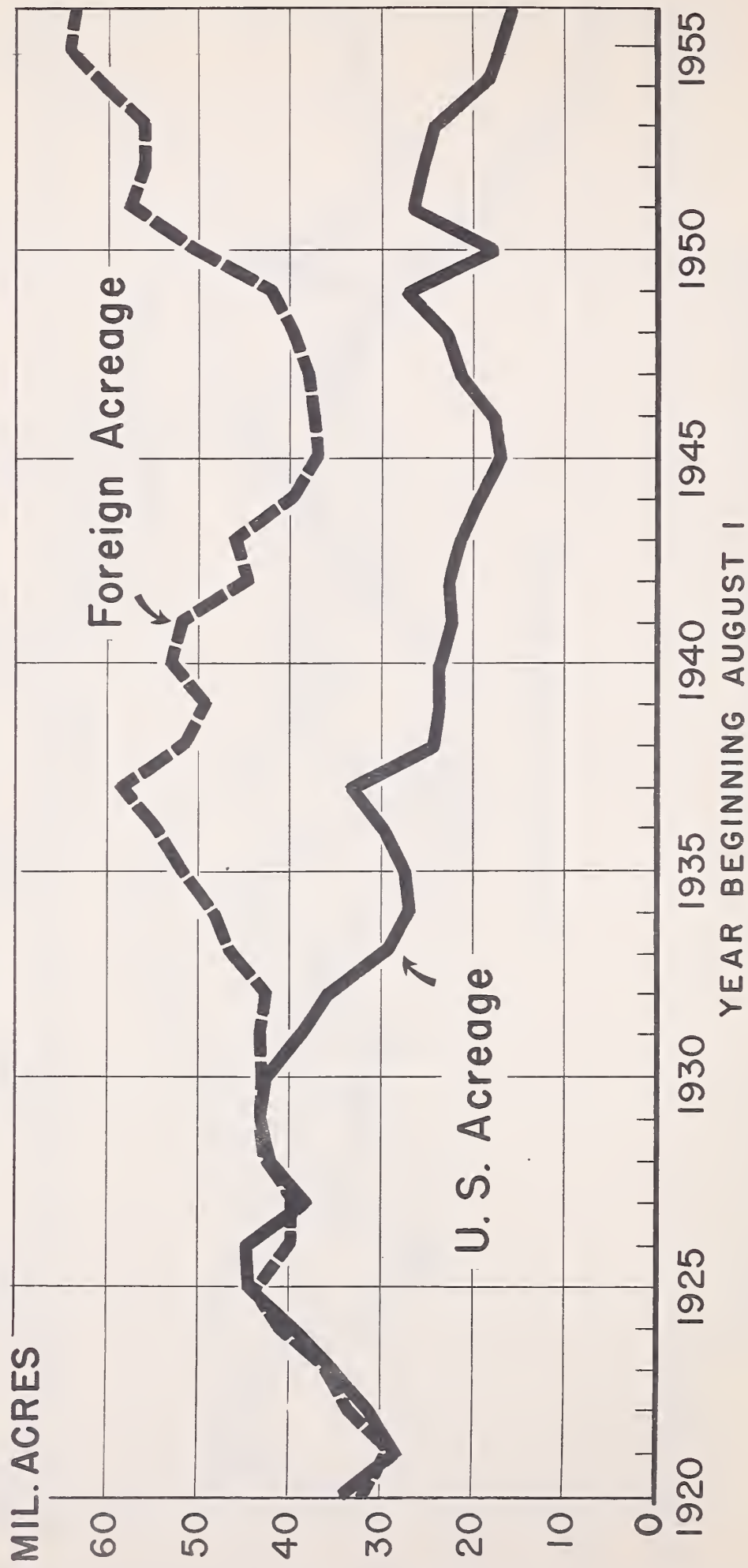


\*500 POUND BALES

# COTTON: U. S. and Foreign Production



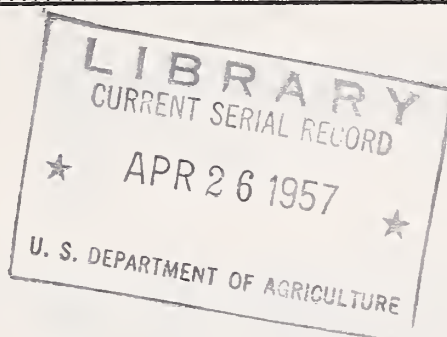
# COTTON: U.S. and Foreign Acreage





# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



FC 16-56

December 4, 1956

## STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

### UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Through December 3, 1956, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$392.7 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton since the beginning of the program. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Through November 30, 1956, about 1.3 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 1.0 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding purchase authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Title I, Public Law 480, Through **December 3**, 1956

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Authorization Date Issued	No.	Funds Authorized 1/	Sales Registered 2/	Exported or Booked for Export 2/	Final Contracting Date	Final Delivery Date
Fiscal Year 1954-55							
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	11-03	3/ 9,600,573:	55,777	55,836	3-31-56	4-30-56
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05	1,124,253:	5,449	5,519	9-30-55	10-31-55
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02	3/ 2,900,000:	14,506	14,560	9-30-55	11-18-55
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02	3/ 8,086,731:	40,507	39,607	2-29-56	3-31-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03	36,600,000:	217,097	215,015	6-30-56	11-30-56
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03	510,000:	2,573	2,548	9-30-55	12-31-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05	6,521,963:	42,488	42,246	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04	70,829:	330	330	5-31-56	6-30-56
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07	700,000:	3,525	2,438	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06	1,500,000:	7,310	5,984	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09	276,310:	1,602	1,398	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208:	49,562	47,960	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000:	6,521	6,301	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11	840,000:	2,395	2,148	11-30-56	12-31-56
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01	3/ 9,400,000:	58,400	58,300	12-31-55	2-29-56
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05	35,000,000:	191,713	188,573	12- 5-55	1-15-56
Total.....			123,737,867:	699,758	688,763		
Fiscal Year 1955-56							
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12	800,000:	3,961	3,358	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13	1,123,690:	5,265	4,913	11-30-56	12-31-56
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03	1,635,000:	8,126	8,113	11-30-55	12-15-55
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-04	864,740:	1,680	1,680	6-30-56	10-31-56
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12	1,532,000:	7,492	7,564	6-30-56	9-30-56
Colombia.....	2-11-55	25-06	6,137,000:	32,697	32,618	7-31-56	9-30-56
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08	3/ 8,500,000:	43,955	43,958	5-31-56	7-10-56
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06	5,716,000:	30,940	8,640	12-31-56	3-30-57
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08		CANCELLED	11/26/56		
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07	3/ 2,860,000:	18,042	14,631	11-30-56	12-31-56
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	34-04	5,721,000:	13,620	13,620	10- 1-56	12-31-56
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04	3/ 5,260,000:	20,000	19,500	12-31-56	1-31-57
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09	19,300,000:	118,204	82,287	12-15-56	12-31-56
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19	25,167,000:	118,000	86,400	11-30-56	12-31-56
Total.....			84,616,430:	451,982	327,282		

# Fiscal Year 1956-57

China (Taiwan).....	8-20-56	:	:	:	:	5,256,000:	38,500	:	13,539	:	11-30-56	:	12-31-56
Burma/United Kingdom.....	8-20-56	:	:	:	:	2,625,000:	11,374	:	6,483	:	3-30-57	:	4-30-57
Burma/Japan.....	8-20-56	:	:	:	:	9,000,000:	6,176	:	761	:	3-30-57	:	4-30-57
Burma/Germany.....	8-20-56	:	:	:	:	2,625,000:	14,287	:	5,509	:	3-30-57	:	4-30-57
Burma/India.....	8-30-56	:	:	:	:	3,850,000:	1,100	:	0	:	3-30-57	:	4-30-57
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	8-30-56	:	:	:	:	3,000,000:	620	:	120	:	4-30-57	:	5-31-57
Indonesia/Germany.....	8-30-56	:	:	:	:	4,000,000:	100	:	0	:	4-30-57	:	5-31-57
Indonesia/Belgium.....	8-30-56	:	:	:	:	3,000,000:	3,100	:	0	:	4-30-57	:	5-31-57
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	8-30-56	:	:	:	:	3,500,000:	24,000	:	1,211	:	4-30-57	:	5-31-57
Indonesia/Japan.....	9-21-56	:	:	:	:	11,500,000:	0	:	0	:	5-31-57	:	6-29-57
Netherlands.....	9-24-56	:	:	:	:	275,000:	1,800	:	500	:	2-28-57	:	3-31-57
Pakistan.....	10-19-56	:	:	:	:	7,792,000:	0	:	0	:	1-31-57	:	6-29-57
India.....	10-31-56	:	:	:	:	23,925,000:	42,910	:	950	:	6-29-57	:	7-31-57
Indonesia.....	11-27-56	:	:	:	:	1,041,000:	0	:	0	:	5-31-57	:	6-29-57
Yugoslavia.....	11-28-56	:	:	:	:	3/ 12,800,000:	0	:	0	:	5-31-57	:	6-29-57
Italy.....	12- 3-56	:	:	:	:	30,200,000:	0	:	0	:	5-31-57	:	6-29-57
Total.....		:	:	:	:	124,389,000:	143,967	:	29,073	:		:	

## Agreements Signed But

### No PA Issued

Indonesia.....	3- 2-56	:	:	:	:	5,248,000:		:		:		:	
Korea.....	3-13-56	:	:	:	:	7,800,000:		:		:		:	
India.....	8-29-56	:	:	:	:	4/ 46,879,816:		:		:		:	
Total.....		:	:	:	:	59,927,816:		:		:		:	

## GRAND TOTAL.....

		:	:	:	:	392,671,113:	1,295,707	:	1,045,118	:		:	
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## Cotton Linters

Spain.....	10-16-56	:	:	:	:	3/ 300,000:		:		:	1-31-57	:	2-28-57
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1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost.

2/ Registrations and vessel approval, through November 30, 1956, as reported by CSS.

3/ Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation.

4/ Program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959.





# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

★ APR 26 1957

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FC 17-56

December 26, 1956

## WORLD COTTON EXPORTS NEAR POSTWAR RECORD LAST YEAR

World cotton exports in 1955-56, totaling 12.8 million bales (of 500 pounds gross weight), were 0.5 million above those of a year ago and nearly equal to the postwar record of 13.1 million bales exported in 1953-54. Declines of 1.3 million bales in exports from the United States and about 0.3 million (estimated) in those from Communist countries were more than offset by an increase of 2.1 million bales in exports from foreign Free World countries.

Exports of 9.3 million bales in 1955-56 from foreign Free World countries were the highest on record. This unusually heavy volume of trade is attributed primarily to sharp reductions in prices of foreign cotton as foreign exporters attempted to liquidate all surplus stocks before United States cotton became available at lower prices after August 1, 1956.

The increase of 0.5 million bales in exports from the foreign Free World to Communist countries last year was about equal to the increase in world trade in cotton, although about half of the increase in shipments to Communist countries represented replacements for cotton normally imported into Eastern Europe from the U.S.S.R. A short 1955 cotton crop in the Soviet Union, about 0.5 million bales or 9 percent less than in 1954, reduced that country's usual surplus for export to Eastern Europe. Another cause for this increased trade was the fact that cotton was the principal commodity exported to Communist countries in exchange for military supplies and equipment received in the Middle East.

Foreign Free World countries increased their total imports by only 0.2 million bales in 1955-56, but there was a shift of 1.3 million bales from imports of United States cotton to imports from other Free World sources. Most of the importing countries reduced their inventories last year or maintained them at existing low levels because of declining prices of foreign cotton and expected availability of lower-priced United States cotton in 1956-57. An increase in world cotton trade last year is difficult to reconcile with the adverse conditions mentioned above.

The increase in trade probably can be explained by the following facts: (1) stocks in most importing countries were already too low for further significant reductions except in India and the United Kingdom,

(2) consumption was rising in many countries, (3) prices of foreign cotton were about as low as buyers expected to pay for United States cotton in 1956-57 (acceptable bid prices for United States cotton were not announced until near the end of the 1955-56 season), and (4) the reduced availability of Russian cotton for Eastern Europe occurred while some Middle East countries, mainly Egypt, were negotiating the exchange of cotton for large quantities of military supplies.

The outlook for world cotton exports in 1956-57, based on current reports from abroad, is for total exports of about 14.5 million bales, or an increase of 1.7 million over the 1955-56 total. Such an export total for 1956-57 would be the largest since 1928-29 when world exports totaled 14.8 million bales. The principal reasons for the anticipated increase in trade are confidence in the stability of world cotton prices based on the United States export sales program, rising consumption abroad, willingness of foreign importers and mills to rebuild depleted inventories at present prices, and indications that there is likely to be little if any increase in foreign production in 1957-58.

United States trade statistics show 1,588,000 bales exported during August-October 1956 compared with only 388,000 bales during the corresponding months in 1955. August-September 1956 export figures available for six foreign countries, with corresponding 1955 figures in parentheses, are as follows: Mexico transshipments 290,000 (172,000), Peru 69,000 (85,000), Egypt 73,000 (182,000), Sudan 96,000 (39,000), Mozambique 20,000 (35,000) French Equatorial Africa 23,000 (25,000). Exports in August were reported as follows: Pakistan 43,000 (90,000), Turkey 27,000 (19,000), and Greece 600 (900).--By Charles H. Barber.

Table 1.--COTTON: World exports by country of origin, 1949-55

		(Bales of 500 pounds gross weight)						
		Year beginning August 1						
Country of origin		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 <sup>1/</sup>
-----1,000 bales-----								
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>								
Mexico.....	655 :	742 :	972 :	992 :	951 :	1,253 :	2,027	
United States.....	6,004 :	4,280 :	5,711 :	3,181 :	3,914 :	3,585 :	2,321	
Others.....	38 :	46 :	46 :	136 :	174 :	175 :	402	
Total.....	6,697 :	5,068 :	6,729 :	4,309 :	5,039 :	5,013 :	4,750	
<u>ASIA</u>								
India.....	206 :	146 :	123 :	292 :	103 :	207 :	552	
Pakistan.....	854 :	1,039 :	919 :	1,273 :	893 :	634 :	723	
Iran.....	29 :	105 :	35 :	117 :	164 :	204 :	184	
Iraq.....	6 :	31 :	19 :	9 :	5 :	15 :	20	
Turkey.....	209 :	349 :	261 :	433 :	377 :	233 :	142	
Syria.....	33 :	106 :	169 :	182 :	183 :	317 :	360	
Others <sup>2/</sup> .....	23 :	77 :	113 :	138 :	168 :	147 :	179	
Total.....	1,360 :	1,853 :	1,639 :	2,444 :	1,893 :	1,757 :	2,160	
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>								
Argentina.....	49 :	274 :	5 :	271 :	157 :	103 :	2	
Brazil.....	598 :	697 :	354 :	145 :	1,400 :	1,036 :	815	
Paraguay.....	48 :	55 :	49 :	43 :	57 :	45 :	40	
Peru.....	264 :	321 :	307 :	398 :	361 :	330 :	470	
Others.....	0 :	2 :	0 :	5 :	4 :	0 :	0	
Total.....	959 :	1,349 :	715 :	862 :	1,979 :	1,514 :	1,327	
<u>AFRICA</u>								
Angola.....	27 :	23 :	20 :	31 :	23 :	31 :	31	
Belgian Congo.....	217 :	215 :	187 :	212 :	199 :	177 :	220	
British East Africa.....	372 :	333 :	340 :	445 :	350 :	384 :	400	
Egypt.....	1,640 :	1,532 :	908 :	1,727 :	1,485 :	1,081 :	1,433	
French Equatorial Africa.....	108 :	120 :	108 :	170 :	98 :	158 :	165	
French West Africa.....	11 :	5 :	15 :	13 :	4 :	24 :	30	
Mozambique.....	120 :	112 :	140 :	148 :	180 :	155 :	135	
Nigeria.....	60 :	75 :	45 :	95 :	137 :	119 :	172	
Sudan.....	325 :	371 :	398 :	267 :	413 :	298 :	559	
Others.....	6 :	15 :	20 :	29 :	24 :	38 :	38	
Total.....	2,886 :	2,801 :	2,181 :	3,137 :	2,913 :	2,465 :	3,183	
Other countries <sup>3/</sup> .....	650 :	807 :	921 :	1,012 :	1,229 :	1,468 :	1,330	
World total.....	12,552 :	11,878 :	12,185 :	11,764 :	13,053 :	12,217 :	12,750	

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Mostly Burma. <sup>3/</sup> Mostly U.S.S.R.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Cotton Division. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attaches, results of office research, and other information.

Table 2.--UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1952-55

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average					
	1935-39	1945-49	1952	1953	1954	1955
	----- 1,000 bales -----					
Austria.....	0	1/ 36	47	42	15	18
Belgium.....	169	131	73	68	66	30
Denmark.....	33	14	34	23	21	3
Finland.....	35	21	4	10	13	16
France.....	662	575	507	475	416	178
Germany, West.....	511	340	241	389	350	74
Italy.....	442	489	272	269	249	105
Netherlands.....	107	131	79	104	95	17
Norway.....	17	7	11	14	12	2/
Portugal.....	36	2/	1	0	11	5
Spain.....	108	69	77	167	197	143
Sweden.....	115	12	36	43	51	10
Switzerland.....	11	26	28	24	37	14
United Kingdom.....	1,346	488	359	422	421	153
Yugoslavia.....	17	47	86	40	103	110
Other Europe.....	3/ 276	4/ 159	6	10	9	5
Total Europe.....	3,885	2,545	1,861	2,100	2,066	881
Canada.....	301	275	284	237	307	75
Cuba.....	11	16	12	20	19	11
Israel.....	5/	5	14	12	20	15
Hong Kong.....	5/	35	2/	9	6	45
India.....	52	86	45	161	61	9
Japan.....	1,142	585	691	1,005	678	873
Taiwan (Formosa).....	5/	1	107	110	120	124
Korea, Rep. of.....	5/	6/ 48	41	96	170	135
Indonesia.....	2/	5	17	22	27	15
Philippines, Rep. of.....	2	4	16	8	8	12
Bolivia.....	4	2	0	6	5	13
Chile.....	9	20	1	20	10	14
Colombia.....	20	24	35	7	2	27
Fr. N. Africa.....	5/	4	9	10	12	6
Australia.....	9	7	11	45	52	28
Other countries.....	7/ 154	8/ 403	37	46	22	38
Total 500-lb. bales....	5,589	4,065	3,181	3,914	3,585	2,321
Total running bales....	5,300	3,917	3,048	3,761	3,447	2,215

1/ 4-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Poland 180 and Czechoslovakia 65. 4/ Includes Poland 69, Czechoslovakia 57, and Greece 21. 5/ If any, included in other countries. 6/ 3-year average. 7/ Includes China 117 and French Indochina 22. 8/ Includes China 401.

Table 3.--BRAZIL: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1951-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)									
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1								
	Average								
	1935-39	1945-49	1952	1953	1954	1955	1/		
	- - - - - 1,000 bales - - - - -								
Canada.....	4	:2/ 20	: 3/	: 17	: 5	: 1			
Austria.....	0	:4/ 1	: 0	: 7	: 6	: 2			
Belgium.....	30	: 71	: 0	: 49	: 17	: 16			
Czechoslovakia.....	0	: 8	: 0	: 4	: 3	: 14			
Denmark.....	:2/ 1	: 13	: 0	: 3	: 2	: 2			
France.....	90	: 64	: 4	: 142	: 43	: 48			
Germany, West.....	286	: 1	: 4	: 238	: 192	: 61			
Hungary.....	0	: 3/	: 0	: 1	: 11	: 22			
Italy.....	39	: 111	: 0	: 124	: 78	: 46			
Netherlands.....	33	: 43	: 0	: 61	: 50	: 26			
Norway.....	1	: 5	: 0	: 2	: 1	: 7			
Poland.....	17	: 49	: 0	: 2	: 25	: 36			
Portugal.....	26	: 11	: 2	: 12	: 19	: 7			
Spain.....	3	: 136	: 30	: 63	: 89	: 66			
Sweden.....	5	: 49	: 3/	: 25	: 9	: 15			
United Kingdom.....	241	: 337	: 69	: 223	: 99	: 95			
Yugoslavia.....	0	:4/ 8	: 0	: 11	: 33	: 38			
China.....	82	: 79	: 0	: 28	: 0	: 32			
Hong Kong.....	0	:2/ 2	: 0	: 77	: 48	: 41			
India.....	0	: 8	: 0	: 2	: 0	: 0			
Japan.....	242	: 1	: 25	: 248	: 251	: 181			
Chile.....	0	: 12	: 9	: 12	: 12	: 14			
Colombia.....	1	: 18	: 0	: 2	: 3/	: 0			
Uruguay.....	0	: 7	: 1	: 17	: 20	: 30			
Australia.....	0	: 26	: 0	: 9	: 5	: 3			
Other countries.....	11	: 36	: 1	: 21	: 18	: 12			
Total.....	1,112	: 1,116	: 145	: 1,400	: 1,036	: 815			

1/ Preliminary, figures to be revised. 2/ 4-year average. 3/ Less than 500 bales.  
4/ 2- year average.

Source: Estatística do Comércio Exterior; Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 4.--BRITISH EAST AFRICA 1/: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1934-38, annual 1950-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)								
Country of destination	Calendar years							
	Average	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	
	1934-38							
	1,000 bales							
Belgium.....	12	0	2/	2	3	1	4	
France.....	10	2/	4	5	2	6	2	
Germany, West.....	10	1	36	44	37	53	45	
Italy.....	1	2	1	1	5	26	12	
Netherlands.....	3	2/	2	6	9	1	1	
United Kingdom.....	178	105	117	116	82	63	20	
Hong Kong.....	3/	2/	5	26	14	30	37	
India.....	430	205	159	141	182	173	203	
Japan.....	82	7	5	39	17	22	22	
Southern Rhodesia..	0	4	2/	0	3	8	9	
Union of S. Africa:	0	1	2/	2/	4	5	3	
Other countries....	26	8	10	9	10	9	3	
Total.....	752	333	339	389	368	397	361	

1/ Includes Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland. Nyasaland included only through 1953; federated with Rhodesia in 1954. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Annual trade reports of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland.

Table 5.--INDIA: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1952-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)								
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1							
	Average	1952	1953	1954	1955			
	1935-39 : 1945-49							
	1,000 bales							
United States.....	77	90	36	10	15	3		
Belgium.....	147	67	17	2	12	35		
France.....	156	173	19	7	13	11		
Germany, West.....	138	1/ 8	17	4	11	8		
Italy.....	91	11	13	2	5	24		
Netherlands.....	33	19	20	7	9	13		
United Kingdom.....	394	75	17	14	33	57		
Japan.....	1,232	1/ 51	143	56	88	296		
Australia.....	2/ 10	12	2	1	3	1		
Other countries.....	3/ 381	62	8	0	4/ 18	4/ 104		
Total.....	2,659	568	292	103	207	552		

1/ 3-year average. 2/ 4-year average. 3/ Includes China 244, Poland 25, Korea 21, French Indochina 18. 4/ Mostly China and Hong Kong.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India; Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 6.--EGYPT: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1952-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1952	1953	1954	1955
	1935-39:	1945-49:				
	----- 1,000 bales -----					
Canada.....	8	1/	29	7	0	0
United States.....	50	89	84	69	66	52
Austria.....	2/ 24	1/	34	25	23	29
Belgium.....	18	17	22	23	18	17
Bulgaria.....	1/	1/	11	1	0	18
Czechoslovakia.....	50	52	59	53	54	220
Denmark.....	1/ 2/	4	2	4	2	1
Finland.....	1/	1/	4	3	4	6
France.....	239	162	291	210	141	146
Germany, East.....	3/	3/	2	10	10	22
Germany, West.....	147	1/	128	137	88	43
Greece.....	7 4/	5	1	1	1	3
Hungary.....	18	1/	27	25	34	38
Italy.....	105	164	170	125	79	93
Netherlands.....	6 2/	40	47	26	21	24
Poland.....	32	16	27	5	36	48
Portugal.....	9 2/	5	4	6	3	4
Rumania.....	5/ 48	1/	5	8	12	51
Spain.....	25	25	66	42	34	9
Sweden.....	13	17	18	8	3	5
Switzerland.....	72	33	68	68	48	58
United Kingdom.....	592	367	78	207	65	44
U.S.S.R.....	1/ 2/	129	104	0	61	56
Yugoslavia.....	1/	1/	18	15	14	17
China.....	24	1/	61	52	36	141
India.....	99	256	214	217	129	163
Japan.....	143	1/	85	88	74	112
Australia.....	1/	6	16	7	1	1
Other countries.....	13	64	52	43	24	12
Total.....	1,742	1,451	1,727	1,485	1,081	1,433

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ 3-year average. 3/ Included with West Germany prior to 1951. 4/ 2-year average. 5/ 4-year average.

Source: Monthly Summary of the Foreign Trade of Egypt, Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 7.--MEXICO: Direct exports of cotton by country of destination, annual 1949, 1951-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	1949 <u>1/</u>	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	----- 1,000 bales -----					
Canada.....	8	6	3	<u>2/</u>	3	41
United States <u>3/</u> .....	531	778	741	483	879	1,404
Cuba.....	0	<u>4/</u>	6	5	5	5
Belgium.....	1	5	5	14	23	26
France.....	<u>2/</u>	123	1	2	2	11
Germany, West.....	<u>2/</u>	7	6	24	20	126
Netherlands.....	0	1	4	43	20	36
Spain.....	0	<u>2/</u>	6	16	4	0
United Kingdom.....	0	<u>4/</u>	9	22	15	45
China.....	0	<u>4/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0	<u>2/</u>	10
Japan.....	0	25	184	330	274	298
Other countries.....	1	27	27	12	8	25
Total.....	541	972	992	951	1,253	2,027

1/ Calendar year. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Mostly for transshipment. Under the United States quota only 18,500 bales Upland type (under 1-1/8" staple length) may enter annually for consumption. 4/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Anuario Estadístico del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Revista de Estadística, Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 8.--NICARAGUA: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49 1/, annual 1951-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1							
	Average		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	
	1935-39	1945-49						
	<u>1,000 bales</u>							
Canada.....	0	0	1	<u>2/</u>	0	2	4	
United States....	0	0	<u>2/</u>	1	<u>2/</u>	3	4	
Belgium.....	0	0	2	2	7	13	17	
France.....	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	
Germany, West....	2	0	1	30	40	24	73	
Italy.....	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	
Netherlands.....	0	0	3	10	10	23	39	
Sweden.....	0	0	1	4	4	<u>2/</u>	0	
United Kingdom..:	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	2	2	12	6	16	
Japan.....	1	0	<u>2/</u>	11	29	24	43	
Other countries..:	1	1	1	3	0	3	6	
Total.....	4	1	16	69	102	100	202	

1/ Calendar years. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Recaudación General de Aduanas, Agricultural Attaches, other U. S. representatives abroad.

Table 9.--MEXICO: Transshipments of cotton through United States ports, by country of destination, annual 1949, 1951-55 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	1949	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	<u>1,000 bales</u>					
Cuba.....	5	5	6	5	11	15
Austria.....	0	1	1	0	6	6
Belgium.....	157	42	108	84	122	109
Denmark.....	0	4	0	0	2/	12
Finland.....	2/	9	18	4	3	0
France.....	5	220	8	5	15	24
Germany, West.....	16	39	82	67	130	278
Ireland.....	0	1	3	1	1	4
Italy.....	55	63	18	8	20	68
Netherlands.....	24	23	80	52	105	133
Norway.....	2	4	8	4	5	11
Spain.....	53	101	48	35	5	0
Sweden.....	7	24	15	12	24	57
Switzerland.....	14	14	15	15	23	21
Trieste.....	0	2	2/	0	0	4
United Kingdom.....	5	123	61	63	121	183
Yugoslavia.....	16	1	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong.....	3	3	1	2/	2	12
India.....	26	6	3	2/	2	0
Indonesia.....	0	1	4	1	2	14
Japan.....	12	211	387	328	337	303
Philippines, Rep. of.....	0	1	1	0	0	6
Chile.....	0	3	3	7	0	4
Australia.....	0	1	2/	2/	2/	28
Other countries.....	27	11	12	7	5	14
Total.....	427	913	882	698	939	1,306

1/ Includes linters, waste, gin sweepings and hull fibers but does not include transshipments to Canada by railroad and exports direct from Mexican ports to other destinations. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled from official records of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 10.--PAKISTAN: Exports of cotton by country of destination,  
annual 1947, 1951-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)									
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1								
	1947	1/	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955		
	----- 1,000 bales -----								
United States.....	34	:	2/	:	9	:	12	:	22
Austria.....	2/	:	2	:	6	:	3	:	4
Belgium.....	109	:	2/	:	27	:	15	:	15
France.....	54	:	60	:	80	:	72	:	82
Germany, West.....	0	:	26	:	89	:	32	:	34
Italy.....	72	:	59	:	52	:	62	:	31
Netherlands.....	21	:	1	:	9	:	3	:	7
Spain.....	44	:	19	:	48	:	9	:	2/
Sweden.....	12	:	2/	:	15	:	10	:	7
United Kingdom.....	74	:	67	:	103	:	88	:	63
U.S.S.R.....	114	:	0	:	63	:	0	:	0
China.....	73	:	301	:	97	:	153	:	101
French India.....	0	:	6	:	10	:	19	:	3
Hong Kong.....	44	:	66	:	101	:	97	:	71
India.....	114	:	2/	:	0	:	0	:	0
Japan.....	44	:	234	:	517	:	262	:	226
Union of So. Africa..	0	:	1	:	1	:	2	:	2
Australia.....	27	:	8	:	26	:	35	:	23
Other countries.....	14	:	3/ 69	:	4/ 20	:	5/ 19	:	4
Total.....	850	:	919	:	1,273	:	893	:	634
									723

1/ August 15 to July 31, partition from India effective August 14, 1947.  
2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Poland 52 and Czechoslovakia 10.  
4/ Includes Syria 11. 5/ Includes Syria and Bulgaria, 5 each.

Source: Government of Pakistan - Ministry of Commerce and Education;  
Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 11.--PERU: Exports of cotton by country of destination,  
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1952-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1						
	Average		1952	1953	1954	1955	
	1935-39	1945-49					
	<u>----- 1,000 bales -----</u>						
United States.....	2	26	15	8	22	25	
Belgium.....	14	25	48	44	47	54	
Denmark.....	1	1	10	7	8	9	
France.....	9	6	25	25	25	34	
Germany, West.....	78	3	30	43	36	55	
Italy.....	5	15	3	2	4	3	
Netherlands.....	14	10	25	27	17	30	
Switzerland.....	1	22	6	6	12	10	
United Kingdom.....	170	84	74	104	45	84	
India.....	3	28	4	1/	6	7	
Japan.....	30	1/	17	13	15	28	
Argentina.....	1/	7	7	14	3	6	
Chile.....	9	28	72	33	72	89	
Colombia.....	1/	29	39	21	6	17	
Uruguay.....	0	1	5	4	3	3	
Other countries.....	2	16	18	10	9	16	
Total.....	338	301	398	361	330	470	

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Algodon, Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 12.--SUDAN: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1934-38 and 1945-49, annual 1952-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)									
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1								
	Average		1952	1953	1954	1955			
	1934-38:	1945-49:							
	----- 1,000 bales -----								
United States.....	3	1/16	1	10	1	10			
Belgium.....	2/	2/	1	11	4	10			
Czechoslovakia.....	2/	3/	0	0	6	5			
France.....	16	2	36	29	27	29			
Germany, West.....	5	3/	21	20	20	58			
Italy.....	9	1	11	35	40	49			
Netherlands.....	1/2	4/5	2	3	1	1			
Poland.....	1/5	2/	0	0	3	7			
United Kingdom.....	161	202	113	256	113	212			
China.....	4/4	2/	3/	0	0	19			
Hong Kong.....	2/	4/2	1	1	3/	16			
India.....	5/47	5/67	69	37	68	104			
Japan.....	6/8	2/	3	1	2	13			
Ethiopia.....	2/	1/2	3	3/	3	9			
Other countries.....	3	4	6	10	10	17			
Total.....	7/258	7/287	267	413	298	559			

1/ 2-year average. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ One year only. 5/ Includes Pakistan. 6/ 4-year average. 7/ Total does not add due to partial averages.

Source: Foreign Trade and Internal Statistics; Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 13.--TURKEY: Exports of cotton by country of destination,  
average 1934-38, annual 1951-55

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1934-38	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	----- 1,000 bales -----					
Austria.....	0	2	7	1/	10	1
Czechoslovakia.....	3	20	25	30	16	2
Finland.....	0	0	8	15	2	1/
France.....	2	61	74	41	67	44
Germany, West.....	48	131	116	26	53	16
Hungary.....	0	16	31	19	9	2
Italy.....	16	9	122	53	23	52
Netherlands.....	0	1	7	0	1/	3
Poland.....	2	2	7	31	6	2
Sweden.....	0	0	4	0	0	1
United Kingdom.....	1/	9	3	2	1/	0
Yugoslavia.....	1/	0	18	57	22	5
Israel.....	1	0	4	25	5	5
Japan.....	7	1	0	52	1	0
Other countries.....	5	9	7	26	19	9
Total.....	84	261	433	377	233	142

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur; Agricultural Attaches,  
and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 1/4.--COTTON: Exports from the Free World to Communist countries,  
1934-38 average, annual 1954-55 and 1955-56 1/

(1,000 bales - 500 pounds gross)

Export country	Czechoslovakia	Poland	Hungary	Rumania	Bulgaria	East Germany	U.S.S.R.	China	Communist: Total
United States	65	224	3/2	3/2	2	579	4/29	55	958
Iran 5/	6/	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	1
1934-38:	3	2	1	0	0	0	22	0	28
1954-55:	5	6/	6	0	0	0	3	6/	14
Aug-Mar. 1955-56:	-	6/	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Syria 7/	6/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6/
1934-38:	4	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	9
1954-55:	3	2	0	7	0	48	0	0	60
Aug-Apr. 1955-56:	16	6	9	1	0	1	0	0	33
Turkey	2	2	2	2	0	5	0	0	13
1934-38:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954-55:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	101
1955-56:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	127
Brazil	0	17	0	0	0	331	0	50	398
1934-38:	3	25	11	0	0	0	0	0	39
1954-55:	14	36	22	0	0	0	0	32	104
1955-56:	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	9/4	14
Sudan	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	12
1934-38:	5	7	4	0	0	0	0	19	35
1954-55:	60	39	18	4/39	0	10/172	0	21	349
1954-55:	54	36	34	12	0	10	61	36	243
1955-56:	220	48	38	51	18	22	56	141	594
Others 11/	6/	1	0	0	6/	24	0	5	30
1934-38:	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	2	25
1954-55:	1	1	6	3	0	0	23	29	63
1955-56:	128	288	20	48	2	1,176	93	135	1,890
Total	82	72	58	13	0	11	106	139	481
1934-38:	251	97	78	56	21	27	82	348	960

1/ Year beginning August 1. 2/ 1934-38 average figures include West Germany. 3/ 3-year average. 4/ 4-year average.  
5/ Year ended June 21, 1934-38. 6/ Less than 500 bales. 7/ Data not available for all countries. 8/ 2-year average.  
9/ One year only. 10/ Includes Austria from 1-1-39. 11/ Afghanistan, Burma and Mexico.

Source: Reports from exporting countries, Agricultural Attaches and United States representatives abroad.

Table 15.--BELGIUM: Imports of cotton from major countries of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1945-49, annual 1952-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)								
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1							
	Average		1952	1953	1954	1955		
	1934-38	1945-49						
----- 1,000 bales -----								
Argentina.....	2/ 1	3/	23	27	25	4/		
Belgian Congo.....	120	85	57	72	71	67		
Brazil.....	26	32	4/	36	21	20		
Egypt.....	17	12	16	25	15	16		
Greece.....	0	0	0	1	1	4		
Guatemala.....	3/	0	0	1	8	1		
India.....	5/ 154	5/ 47	21	2	16	40		
Mexico.....	3/	2/ 25	64	54	82	93		
Nicaragua.....	3/	6/	3	6	15	18		
Pakistan.....	5/	5/ 2	23	19	16	16		
Paraguay.....	3/	4/	5	10	17	7		
Peru.....	8	18	30	27	27	22		
Sudan.....	3/	3/	1	7	5	7		
Syria.....	3/	6/	5	4	11	7		
Turkey.....	3/	2/ 10	2	1	9	4/		
United States.....	145	130	114	101	86	44		
U.S.S.R.....	4	2/ 1	0	29	9	13		
Other countries....	31	10	13	42	17	14		
Total.....	506	7/ 362	377	464	451	389		

1/ Calendar years only available data. 2/ 2-year average. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Pakistan included with India prior to August 1947. 6/ 1949-50 only, Nicaragua 2 and Syria 5. 7/ Total does not add due to partial averages.

Source: Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce avec les Pays Etrangers; Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Exterieur; Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 16.--CANADA: Imports of cotton from major countries of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1952-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)								
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1							
	Average		1952	1953	1954	1955		
	1935-39	1945-49						
	<u>1,000 bales</u>							
Brazil.....	1/	16	2/	17	5	1		
Egypt.....	8	1	27	13	0	0		
India.....	3/ 2	3/ 3	4	1	1	1		
Mexico.....	1/	79	30	4	19	259		
Nicaragua.....	0	0	0	0	2	8		
Peru.....	1/	2/	2/	2/	1	2		
United States.....	321	295	297	244	324	98		
Other countries.....	3	1	4/ 16	5/ 6	6/ 6	7/ 8		
Total.....	334	395	374	285	358	377		

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Pakistan. 4/ Argentina 15. 5/ Argentina 5. 6/ Guatemala 4. 7/ El Salvador 6.

Source: Cotton Institute of Canada.

Table 17.--FINLAND: Imports of cotton from major countries of origin 1/, averages 1934-38, annual 1950-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)									
Country of origin	Average 1934-38 2/	Year beginning August 1							
		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955		
		<u>1,000 bales</u>							
Brazil.....	4	10	23	0	0	0	0		
Egypt.....	3/	2	2	4	3	3	6		
Mexico.....	4/	3	6	23	4	3	0		
Pakistan.....	4/ 5/	19	3	0	0	0	0		
Turkey.....	4/	8	3/	9	12	3/	0		
United States...	48	2	33	7	7	12	20		
U.S.S.R.....	4/	0	0	20	41	44	41		
Other countries:6/	11	0	3/	0	0	0	3/		
Total.....	63	44	67	63	67	62	67		

1/ Mill arrivals. 2/ Calendar years only available data. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Includes India. 6/ United Kingdom 8 and Germany 2.

Source: Association of Finnish Cotton Mills.

Table 18.--FRANCE: Imports of cotton by country of origin,  
average 1935-39, annual 1951-55

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Average: 1935-39	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	
	- - - - - 1,000 bales - - - - -						
Argentina.....	1/ 6	2/	2/	3	6	3/	
Belgian Congo.....	4/	0	4/	7	3	23	
Brazil.....	90	2/ 84	2/ 8	117	65	41	
Egypt.....	243	129	301	205	146	151	
French Colonies.....	36	151	152	157	194	208	
Greece.....	2/	0	1	15	18	51	
India.....	5/ 194	5/ 70	5/ 92	10	13	17	
Iran.....	6/	4/	4/	14	63	60	
Mexico.....	6/	201	9	4	13	40	
Pakistan.....	5/	5/	5/	73	40	88	
Peru.....	7/ 9	50	8/ 37	26	29	35	
Sudan.....	6/	0	13	29	31	32	
Syria.....	6/	4/	2	100	148	174	
Turkey.....	6/	4/ 168	4/ 142	52	59	58	
Uganda.....	6/	4/	4/	6/	5	1	
United States.....	669	353	523	451	443	195	
U.S.S.R.....	6/	0	6/	25	39	33	
Other countries.....	43	0	4	26	20	11	
Total.....	1,290	1,206	1,284	1,314	1,335	1,221	

1/ 3-year average. 2/ Argentina included with Brazil. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Iran, Syria and Uganda included with Turkey except Syria shown separately in 1952. 5/ Pakistan included with India. 6/ If any, included in other countries. 7/ 4-year average. 8/ Paraguay included with Peru.

Source: Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 19.--FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1934-38, annual 1951-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average:	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	1934-38:					
	----- 1,000 bales -----					
Afghanistan.....	<u>1/</u> :	3 :	9 :	23 :	10 :	1
Argentina.....	<u>49</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	8 :	11 :	6 :	0
Belgian Congo.....	13 :	37 :	76 :	42 :	26 :	35
Brazil.....	285 :	65 :	1 :	214 :	193 :	74
British East Africa..	<u>1/</u> :	35 :	57 :	39 :	45 :	63
Burma.....	<u>3/</u> <u>1</u> :	0 :	3 :	6 :	2 :	4
Egypt.....	174 :	58 :	127 :	128 :	93 :	90
El Salvador.....	<u>1/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	21 :	8 :	6 :	22
Guatemala.....	<u>1/</u> :	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	17 :	24
India.....	<u>118</u> :	4 :	23 :	7 :	8 :	15
Iran.....	<u>4/</u> <u>21</u> :	11 :	38 :	31 :	33 :	13
Iraq.....	<u>2/</u> :	1 :	1 :	1 :	1 :	9
Mexico.....	<u>1/</u> :	19 :	86 :	89 :	140 :	411
Nicaragua.....	<u>1/</u> :	1 :	27 :	55 :	62 :	116
Pakistan.....	<u>1/</u> :	30 :	92 :	35 :	19 :	40
Paraguay.....	2 :	1 :	2 :	6 :	4 :	10
Peru.....	83 :	9 :	32 :	55 :	51 :	76
Sudan.....	<u>1/</u> :	1 :	28 :	26 :	17 :	60
Syria.....	<u>1/</u> :	3 :	39 :	39 :	31 :	29
Turkey.....	<u>48</u> :	131 :	134 :	67 :	54 :	28
United States.....	301 :	466 :	276 :	377 :	381 :	90
U.S.S.R.....	<u>1/</u> :	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	6 :	53
Other countries.....	<u>80</u> :	9 :	4 :	5 :	6 :	13
Total.....	1,175 :	884 :	1,084 :	1,264 :	1,211 :	1,276

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ 4-year average.

Source: Der Auswartigo Handel Deutschland and Monathliche Machweise uber den Auswaritigen Handel; Agricultural Attaches, and United States representatives abroad.

Table 20.--HONG KONG: Imports 1/ of cotton by country of origin, average 1946-50, annual 1951-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)									
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1								
	Average	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955			
	1946-50 <u>2/</u>								
	<u>1,000 bales</u>								
Afghanistan.....	0	3/	6	3	1	4/			
Argentina.....	3/	0	0	3	9	4/			
Belgian Congo.....	0	0	0	1	5	1			
Brazil.....	3/	31	4/	85	57	31			
British East Africa..	4/	16	24	16	30	45			
Burma.....	5/ 5	13	7	5	9	5			
Egypt.....	5/ 2	4	10	2	4/ 6	4/			
India.....	24	4/	1	4/	6	48			
Pakistan.....	5/ 64	60	88	101	73	61			
Syria.....	0	3/	4/	3/	9	5			
Turkey.....	5/ 4	2	7	3/	3/	1			
United States.....	17	1	4/	5	10	31			
Other countries.....	2	9	8	3	11	13			
Total.....	6/ 88	136	151	224	220	241			

1/ Gross imports 1946-49, much of which was reexported; imports for consumption beginning in 1950. 2/ Trade data for earlier years not readily available. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ 3-year average. 6/ Total does not add due to partial averages.

Source: Colonial Secretariat, Hong Kong.

Table 21.--INDIA: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1945-49, annual 1951-55

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Average: 1945-49:	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	
	----- 1,000 bales -----						
Brazil.....	7	1/	1/	0	0	0	
Egypt.....	249	116	204	221	125	184	
Kenya.....	157	95	195	143	203	197	
Pakistan.....	2/ 132	3/	1/	0	0	0	
Peru.....	13	10	4	3/	3	0	
Sudan.....	30	44	63	43	60	108	
Tanganyika.....	25	11	7	2	15	5	
United States.....	71	746	77	148	87	8	
Other countries.....	16	4	13	8	7	22	
Total.....	4/ 648	1,026	563	565	500	524	

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ 3-year average. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Figures do not add to total because of Pakistan's 3-year average.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India, Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 22.--ITALY: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1945-49, annual 1952-55

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Average 1934-38:	1945-49:	1952	1953	1954	1955	
	----- 1,000 bales -----						
Brazil.....	24	100	1/	92	81	46	
British East Africa..	1/	1/	3	20	11	7	
Egypt.....	126	142	172	118	77	98	
Greece.....	1/	1/	2/	13	25	90	
India.....	4/ 92	4/ 33	14	4	5	26	
Iran.....	1/	1/	3	5	22	32	
Mexico.....	3/ 1	17	13	6	12	56	
Pakistan.....	4/	4/	34	62	29	37	
Peru.....	5/ 3	8	1	3	1	0	
Sudan.....	1/	1/	10	31	27	50	
Syria.....	6/ 1	6/ 1	12	13	29	36	
Turkey.....	3/ 14	1/	87	97	23	58	
United States.....	416	457	390	233	251	121	
U.S.S.R.....	1/	1/	1/	16	43	22	
Other countries.....	27	33	34	22	19	14	
Total.....	704	791	773	735	655	693	

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Less than 500 bales.  
3/ Calendar years prior to 1937-38. 4/ Pakistan included with India.  
5/ Calendar years prior to 1936-37. 6/ 2-year average.

Source: Statistica del Commercio con L'Estero, Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 23.--JAPAN: Imports of cotton by country of origin,  
average 1935-39, annual 1951-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average:	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	1935-39:					
	----- 1,000 bales -----					
Afghanistan.....	1/	2/	6	17	15	7
Argentina.....	1/	3	46	80	14	2/
Brazil.....	203	45	30	210	245	161
British East Africa..	66	22	31	21	10	47
Burma.....	1/	23	47	49	36	19
Egypt.....	140	42	85	93	76	111
El Salvador.....	1/	0	0	12	23	92
India.....	3/1,251	47	172	68	83	262
Iran.....	1/	2/	19	62	26	10
Mexico.....	1/	148	503	476	489	499
Nicaragua.....	1/	2/	8	22	25	58
Pakistan.....	3/	233	439	311	207	270
Paraguay.....	1/	0	11	2	9	5
Peru.....	1/	7	20	12	17	20
Sudan.....	1/	2/	12	1	2	8
Syria.....	1/	1	1/	3	4	29
Turkey.....	4/ 7	1	2/	49	1	1/
United States.....	1,127	1,064	625	942	753	768
Other countries.....	5/ 383	5	1	1	2	10
Total.....	3,177	1,641	2,055	2,431	2,037	2,376

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

3/ Pakistan included with India. 4/ 4-year average. 5/ China 232.

Source: All Japan Cotton Spinners Association.

Table 24.--NETHERLANDS: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1935-39, annual 1951-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)									
Country of origin	Average 1935-39 <u>1/</u>	Year beginning August 1							
		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955			
		<u>1,000 bales</u>							
Argentina.....	7	<u>2/</u>	7	17	9	<u>2/</u>			
Belgian Congo.....	28	<u>25</u>	42	37	36	<u>34</u>			
Brazil.....	23	12	<u>2/</u>	14	12	9			
Burma.....	<u>2/</u>	0	0	9	3	4			
Egypt.....	5	7	21	22	20	21			
India and Pakistan..	39	3	21	13	6	16			
Mexico.....	<u>3/</u>	6	75	82	109	175			
Nicaragua.....	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	7	7	12	28			
Peru.....	9	3	16	15	13	22			
United States.....	96	181	76	99	100	10			
U.S.S.R.....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	5	8	2			
Other countries.....	<u>28</u>	7	<u>4/</u> 31	<u>5/</u> 18	<u>6/</u> 13	<u>7/</u> 14			
Total.....	235	244	296	338	341	335			

1/ Calendar years. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ British East Africa 13. 5/ Turkey 5. 6/ Iran 3, Iraq 3. 7/ El Salvador 4, Guatemala 3.

Source: Economisch Instituut Voor De Textiel Industrie; Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 25.--SPAIN: Imports of cotton by country of origin, annual 1935, 1950-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)									
Country of origin	1935 <u>1/</u>	Year beginning August 1							
		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955		
		<u>1,000 bales</u>							
Argentina.....	21	26	3	1	2	0	0		
Brazil.....	0	15	9	34	57	78	61		
Egypt.....	109	48	56	77	59	44	8		
India and Pakistan..	50	55	20	36	15	0	0		
Iran.....	<u>2/</u>	8	1	5	8	0	0		
Syria.....	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	6	6	4	0	1		
Turkey.....	0	7	<u>3/</u>	2	2	2	0		
United States <u>4/</u> ...	255	79	287	139	198	206	146		
Other countries.....	12	3	4	6	3	<u>3/</u>	0		
Total.....	447	241	386	306	348	330	216		

1/ Calendar year. Last figures available prior to Spanish Civil War. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes imports of Mexican cotton which may be estimated by reference to tables 2, 7, and 9, for exports of United States and Mexican cotton to Spain.

Source: Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad.

Table 26.--UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1952-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1						
	Average		1952	1953	1954	1955	
	1935-39	1945-49					
	<u>1,000 bales</u>						
Aden.....	1/	1/	1/	8	15	19	
Argentina.....	43	2/ 20	95	48	36	3/	
Belgian Congo.....	1/	69	29	28	8	17	
Brazil.....	240	333	69	207	131	141	
British East Africa....	35	65	107	83	30	34	
British West Africa....	26	33	94	127	123	166	
British West Indies....	3	3	3	2	5	4	
Burma.....	1/	1/	1	1/	9	7	
Egypt.....	617	379	72	210	67	47	
El Salvador.....	1/	2/ 6	3	16	11	17	
Guatemala.....	1/	1/	0	1/	4	5	
India and Pakistan....4/	416	125	120	102	88	127	
Iran.....	1/	2/ 1	2	11	15	24	
Iraq.....	1/	1/	2	2	4	6	
Mexico.....	1/	2/ 5	59	17	40	72	
Nicaragua.....	1/	2/ 4	2	11	9	19	
Paraguay.....	1/	1/	0	3/	4	10	
Peru.....	184	81	77	98	49	88	
Sudan.....	143	195	127	225	118	237	
Syria.....	1/	2/ 12	46	31	48	37	
Turkey.....	1/	2/ 19	19	2	0	3/	
United States 5/.....	1,348	487	366	451	528	287	
U. S. S. R.....	1/	6/ 36	0	22	103	72	
Other countries.....	73	3	23	51	44	47	
Total.....	3,128	3/ 1,830	1,316	1,752	1,489	1,483	

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ 1949-50 only available data. Total does not add because of these 1-year figures. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Burma prior to 1937. 5/ Includes Mexican cotton transshipped through United States ports. 6/ 2-year average.

Source: Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom and the Raw Cotton Commission.

Table 27.--UNITED STATES: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1952-55

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average					
	1935-39	1945-49	1952	1953	1954	1955
	----- 1,000 bales -----					
Brazil.....	3	1	0	2	1	1
China.....	1/ 31	2/	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	63	103	117	77	3/ 73	60
India.....	4/ 67	4/ 103	36	18	17	6
Mexico.....	23	19	19	17	20	22
Pakistan.....	4/	5/ 12	8	14	11	22
Peru.....	1	23	15	8	22	23
Sudan.....	6/	1/ 4	1	7	3	2
U.S.S.R.....	7/ 5	5/ 1	0	1	1	1
Other countries.....	3/	3/	3/	1	2	3/
Total 8/.....	9/ 185	9/ 260	196	145	150	137

1/ 4-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes 147 bales trans-shipped via Italy. 4/ Pakistan included with India prior to partition in 1947. 5/ 3-year average. 6/ Included with Egypt prior to 1942. 7/ 2-year average. 8/ Includes small quantities which are reexported each year. 9/ Total does not add due to partial averages.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 28.--UNITED STATES: Cotton import quotas by type and cotton imports in latest quota year 1/

Type of cotton	Quota year beginning	Type of quota	Amount of quota	Imports in quota year
			1,000 bales 2/	
Upland type:				
Cotton, under 1-1/8" other than harsh or rough under 3/4"	Sept. 20, 1955	Country	30	21
Asiatic type:				
Cotton, harsh or rough under 3/4".....	Sept. 20, 1955	Global	146	26
Egyptian type: 3/				
Cotton, 1-1/8" or more but less than 1-11/16".....	Feb. 1, 1955	Global	95	95

1/ Imports are for quota year as indicated, but do not coincide with imports during August-July crop year, shown in Table 27. 2/ Bales of 500 pounds gross. 3/ Quota changed, May 28, 1956, to include all cotton 1-1/8" or more, and quota year changed to begin August 1, effective August 1, 1956.

Source: United States Customs Bureau.

Table 29.--COTTON: Imports into Free World countries  
from the U.S.S.R., annual 1951-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	
	- - - - - 1,000 bales - - - - -					
Austria.....	0	0	1	5	18	
Belgium.....	0	0	29	9	13	
Denmark.....	0	0	3	2	0	
Finland.....	0	20	41	52	43	
France.....	0	0	25	39	33	
Germany, West.....	0	0	1/	6	53	
Italy.....	0	0	16	43	22	
Netherlands.....	0	0	5	8	2	
Norway.....	0	0	0	1	0	
Sweden.....	0	0	1/	13	4	
Switzerland.....	1	1/	1	1	1	
United Kingdom.....	0	0	22	103	72	
United States.....	0	0	1	1	1	
Yugoslavia.....	0	0	0	5	26	
Other countries.....	0	0	1/2/	3/ 1	4/ 1	
Total Free World.....	1	20	144	289	289	

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Union of South Africa and Canada. 3/ Japan and India. 4/ Portugal and Uruguay.

Source: Reports from Importing countries, Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad.

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